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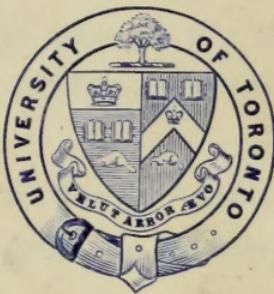
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*Official
Illustrated
Guide to*

Norwich



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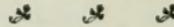
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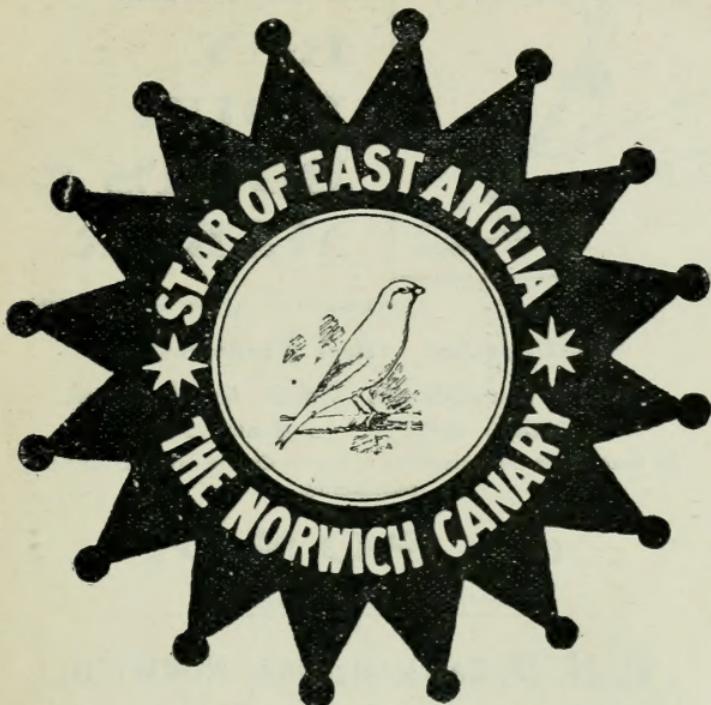
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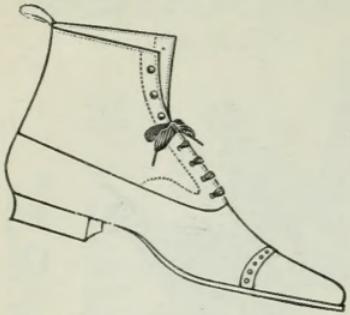
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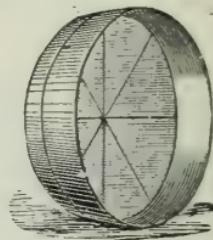
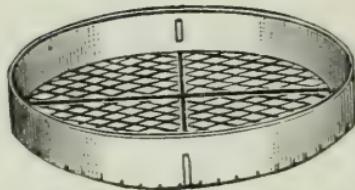
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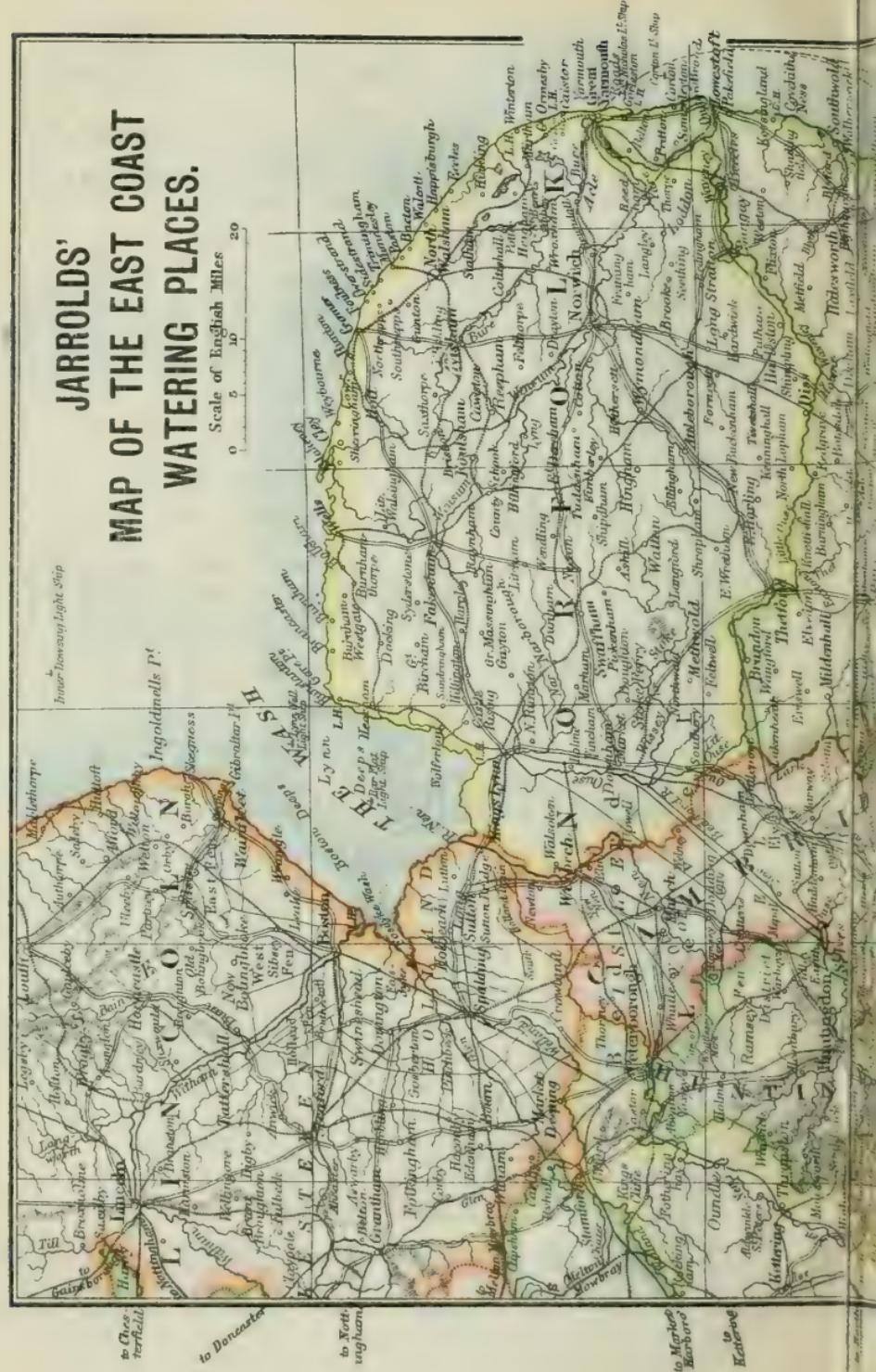
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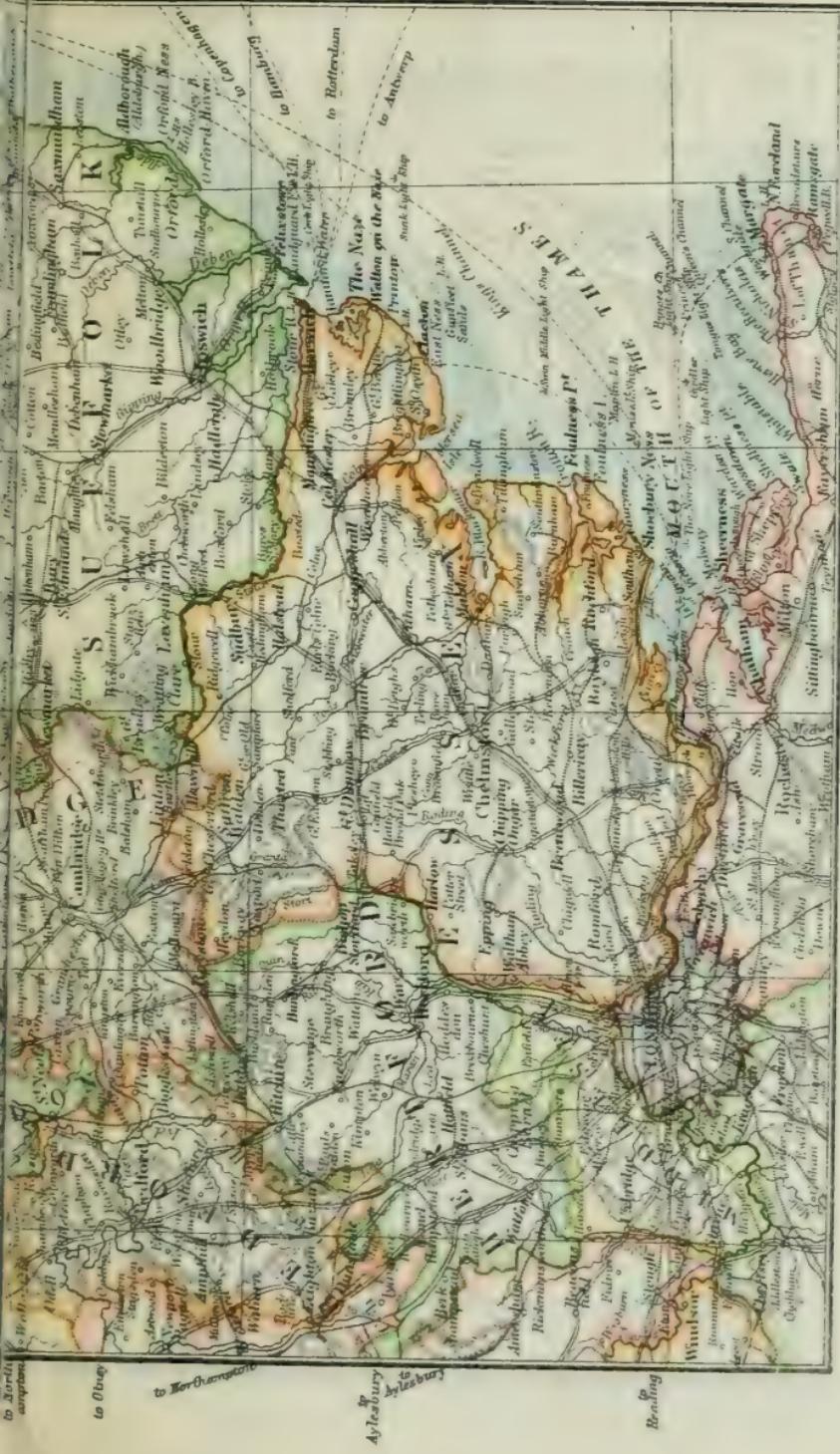
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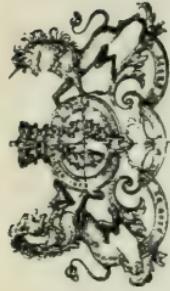
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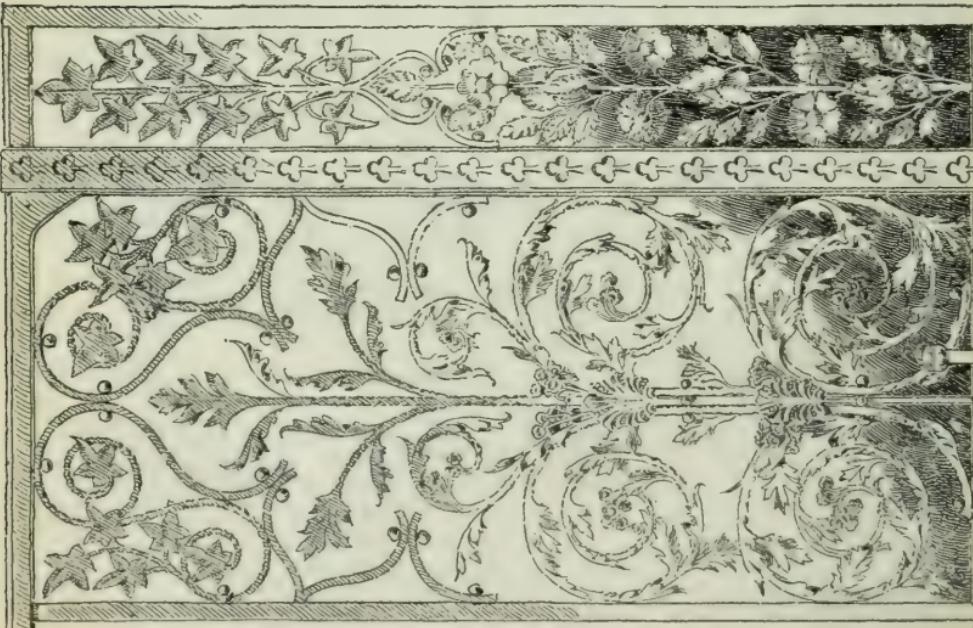
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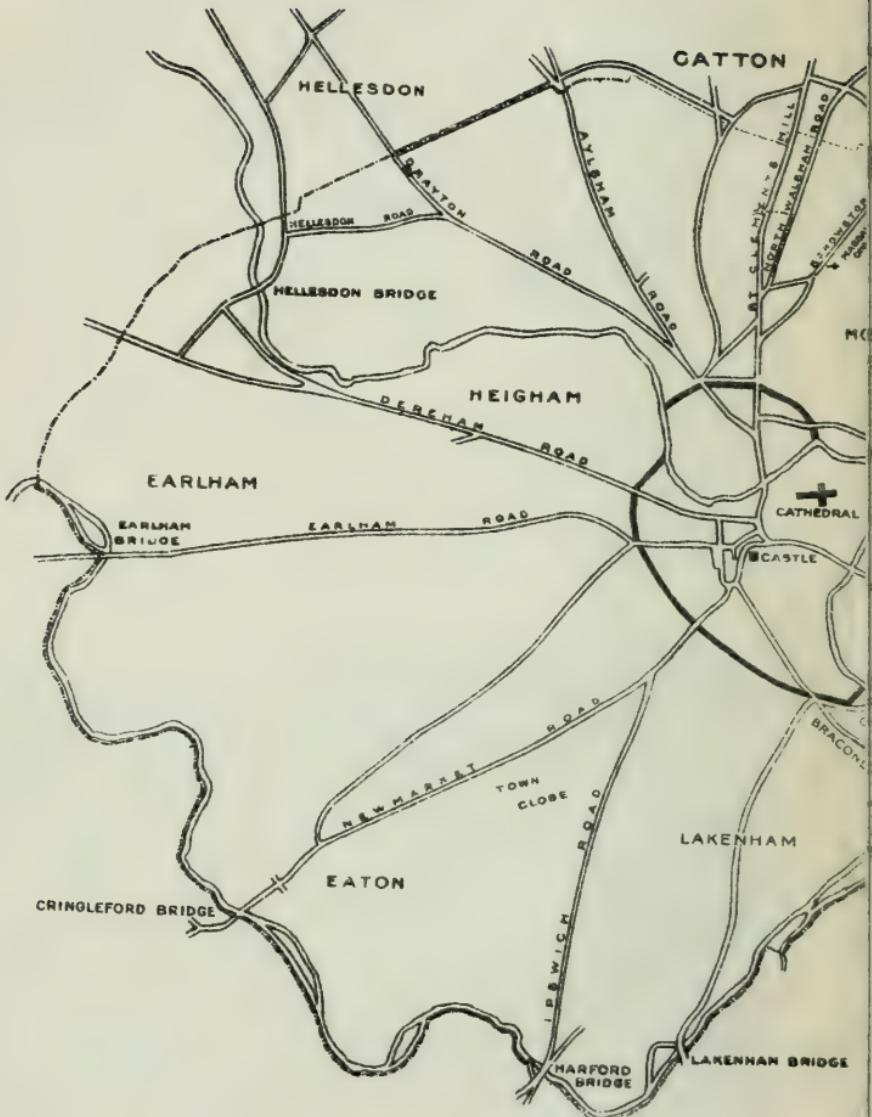
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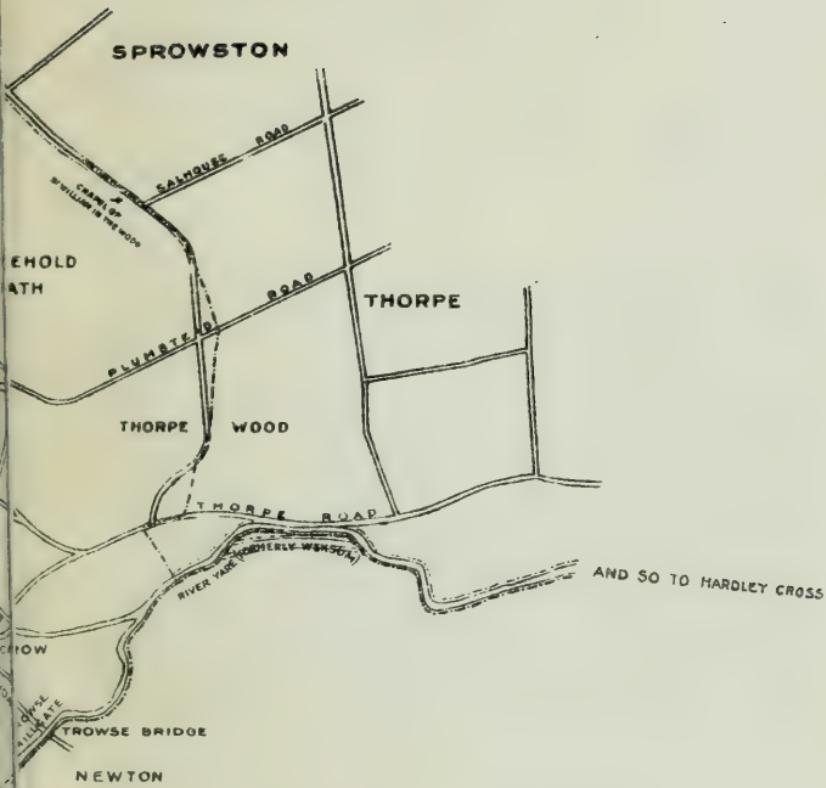
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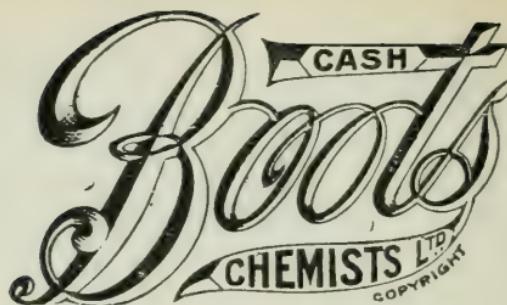
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FIRST STEPS.

ON his arrival at Thorpe Railway Station, the stranger should cross the River Wensum and proceed along Prince of Wales' Road, a broad thoroughfare, at the top of which stands the POST OFFICE (p. 48), AGRICULTURAL HALL (p. 46), and ROYAL HOTEL. To the left will be seen the SHIREHALL (p. 45), and on an ancient earthwork overlooking the spacious CATTLE MARKET, the Keep of the old Norman CASTLE (p. 33). From the walk around the Keep a very striking view of Norwich on all sides is obtained, and this should be enjoyed before the building is entered. The Castle is now fitted up as a MUSEUM (p. 42), but the architectural features should be observed, and a visit paid to the DUNGEONS, and to the BATTLEMENTS, from which an extensive bird's-eye view of the City and its environs may be had, will be found interesting.

From Tombland the Close is entered through the ERPINGHAM GATE (p. 83), the GRAMMAR SCHOOL (p. 83) is passed on the left, the Statue of Nelson, one of its most distinguished sons, facing it, and the West Front of the CATHEDRAL (p. 51) is reached. This approach is not imposing, but on the sacred building being entered its noble proportions will be at once apparent. The Cathedral stands within the Precinct of the old Benedictine Priory, portions of which are still preserved in and near the CLOISTERS (p. 58), to the East of which the

Guide to Norwich

DEANERY now replaces the Prior's Lodge. The BISHOP'S PALACE is on the north side of the Cathedral (p. 72). The views of the exterior from the east and south should on no account be missed. In the Lower Close is the picturesque ruin of the old WATER-GATE of the Convent, where is a ferry over the river (fare, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.).

Leaving the Close by the ETHELBERT GATE (p. 78) and crossing Tombland, the visitor comes through Queen Street, passing the Church of St. Mary the Less (p. 132), to the well-known BANK of Messrs. Barclay and Co. (long known as "Gurney's"), opposite to which is the Church of ST. MICHAEL AT PLEA (p. 135), which is open throughout the day. From Bank Plain, London Street, formerly Cockey Lane, a narrow and winding thoroughfare, in which, nevertheless, are several of the most attractive shops, leads to the MARKET PLACE, which has been used for the principal Market since Norman days. At the N.W. corner stands the GUILDHALL, which has been for five centuries the centre of municipal life, and stands on the site of the old thatched Tolhouse, where the bailiffs of the City transacted its business in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries (p. 89). The City Regalia (p. 103) may here be seen, as well as the old Council Chamber, and many interesting relics of the past. It was in a dark dungeon here that Thomas Bilney supped his "albrew" with a cheerful heart before his burning at Lollards' Pit, 19 August, 1531. Conspicuous at the south end of the Market is the magnificent Church of ST. PETER MANCROFT (p. 176). Its noble tower, restored by that eminent architect, Mr. G. E. Street, contains a far-famed peal of bells. The Church, which is always open, abounds in interest. West of the Guildhall are the Fish Market and Municipal Offices. The GENTLEMAN'S WALK, on the eastern side, is a favourite and busy town way, from which, by Davey Place or the ROYAL ARCADE (p. 184), the Castle Gardens may be approached. White Lion Street,

Guide to Norwich

and a quaint old by-way, called the Back of the Inns, lead to Orford place, the centre of the Tramway System, from which Electric Cars radiate to all parts of the City and its suburbs. In the centre of the Market Place the statue of the Duke of Wellington, surrounded on Market Days with a busy throng, will be noticed. In the Haymarket, opposite St. Peter's, is "Curat's House," the home of John Curat (p. 183), a rich merchant of the time of Henry VIII., and at the corner of Little Orford Street, where are the convenient rooms of the Church of England Young Men's Society, a tablet marks the site of the last residence of the celebrated Sir Thomas Browne (p. 179), whose statue forms a prominent object near by.

At the corner of Exchange and London Streets all kinds of books of local interest can be procured at the establishment of Messrs. Jarrold, Ltd. The former street, named from the CORN EXCHANGE, leads to St. Andrew's Street. The FREE LIBRARY (p. 143), stands on part of the site of the Old Palace of the Dukes of Norfolk (p. 145), and in this street are the Corporation Baths and Guardians' Office. ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH (p. 140) is one of the finest in the City, and is always open. The flint-work of the old Bridewell, which adjoins it, is remarkable. Here was the residence of William Appleyard, first Mayor of Norwich (1403), and in these old walls the unfortunate Peter, the Wild Boy, was confined when a raging fire led to the release of all the prisoners, 22 October, 1751. Nearly opposite is ST. ANDREW'S HALL (p. 105), formerly the splendid Church of the Dominican or Black Friars. Used, since the Dissolution of the Monasteries, for numerous civic functions, and for various social and public objects, it now contains a fine collection of Portraits of City Worthies and other objects of interest. Here the Triennial Musical Festivals are held.

Returning along St. Andrew's Street westward, the entrance to the STRANGERS' HALL (p. 149) cannot escape

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notice. This building, the choicest specimen of old-time domestic architecture remaining in the City, has been restored with great skill by the genuine antiquary who bought it and has filled it with a collection of local engravings and archaeological miscellanea of the greatest interest. This street formerly extended from Tombland to St. Benedict's Gates, a fragment of which is the only remnant of the safeguarding gates of the City. Just by Charing Cross (Shearers' Cross), at the head of St. Benedict's Street, are the churches of St. Gregory, St. John Maddermarket, and St. Lawrence. Beyond the Gates the street merges into the Dereham Road, where the Cemetery and Workhouse may be seen on the left.

From the Guildhall, westward of the Market Place, St. GILES' Street leads past the Norfolk and Norwich Library and the lofty church of St. Giles (p. 188), to the site of the old St. Giles' Gates. Here, where the City Gaol recently stood, a noble and imposing Roman Catholic Church (p. 190) has been built. In Willow Lane, to the right, a tablet marks the early home of GEORGE HENRY BORROW (p. 189), the adventurous traveller and fascinating author. The lower road outside the Gates leads on to EARLHAM, a pretty village on the riverside. To the left the Unthank Road* extends a long distance past the new JENNY LIND HOSPITAL—(a tram terminus) (p. 155), to EATON, another picturesque hamlet, contained within the limits of the County of the City. Chapel Field Road will take the visitor by the Volunteer Drill Hall and the skilfully planted CHAPEL FIELD GARDENS (p. 185), past the THEATRE and ASSEMBLY ROOMS and the GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL to ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, which deserves careful inspection.

Cars from Orford Place run along St. Stephen's Street,

* This curious name is derived from a local family named Unthank, whose Hall occupied land by which this road runs.

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past Surrey Street, Victoria Railway Station, and the NORFOLK AND NORWICH HOSPITAL (p. 191), by the handsome Newmarket Road, a most pleasant route, to Eaton and Cringleford Bridge, where the limit of the City's jurisdiction is again reached.

The old hamlet of HEIGHAM, associated with the memory of learned Bishop Hall, who received such "hard measure" at the hands of the Puritans, lies mainly to the north of the Dereham Road. The Bishop's "Palace," now the Dolphin Inn, may be seen at the end of Old Palace Road, and his extremely quaint monument in the Parish Church. The terminus of the Midland and Great Northern Joint Railways, known as "The City Station," is in Heigham.

Magdalen Street runs northward from Tombland, over Eye Bridge, a name of uncertain origin, along the old Roman Road, to the suburbs of Catton and Sprowston. In this street are the venerable Maid's Head Hotel, the churches of SS. Simon and Jude, St. Clement, and St. Saviour, and the Blind School. Beyond the Gates, at the tram terminus, the remains of the Norman Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene (p. 168), on the right hand, off the Sprowston Road, will delight the archaeologist. By Cowgate or Fishergate, which leave Magdalen Street eastward, the hamlet of POCKTHORPE (p. 170), now a somewhat squalid quarter, is reached. Here are the CAVALRY BARRACKS, built on the site of haunted Hassett's House, and beyond these, on the edge of Household Heath, a breezy pleasure ground, much frequented by the citizens, are the Infantry Barracks and new Prison (1888).

West of Magdalen Street, after the bridge is crossed, Colegate Street, an old Danish highway, contains some old merchants' houses, the fine churches of ST. GEORGE COLEGATE and ST. MICHAEL COSLANY, in the former of which will be found some fine monuments, including a medallion memorial of "OLD CROME," the famous painter. Here, too, are the Old Meeting and the Octagon,

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the two oldest Nonconformist Chapels in the City, also St. Clement's Baptist Chapel. Further on, Botolph Street leads to ST. AUGUSTINE'S and the GILDENCROFT, site of many a grand tourney "in the brave days of old" (p. 165). Near St. George's Colegate Church, in Calvert Street, was born AMELIA OPIE (p. 161), a popular writer a century ago; like Elizabeth Fry, born hard by in Magdalen Street, she did a great deal for the improvement of prisons. A short distance from here is ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH (pp. 160, 161), where is to be seen the carefully tended tomb of the father and mother of ARCHBISHOP PARKER, who was born in the neighbouring parish of St. Saviour.

From Orford Place the suburbs of CARROW, with its huge Mustard and Flour Factories, TROWSE, and LAKENHAM, can be reached by tram, unless the visitor prefers to walk along the old Roman highway, known as Ber Street, the Mile End Road of Norwich, and descend Bracondale to Trowse Station. Two miles beyond this the great Roman Camp at Caistor will keenly attract all lovers of the past.

East of the City the THORPE Road runs from the Railway Station to the ancient hamlet of Thorpe Episcopi, where are the remains of one of the many old Manor Houses of the Bishop, and beyond this the large new village church, looking proudly down on the lowly ruins of its humble predecessor. The river here, and the views over the water, besides the villa-crowned heights, are very charming—hence Thorpe has been called the "Richmond of Norfolk." Trams run within an easy distance of Thorpe Village, and, a little beyond, trains from Whitlingham run frequently to Norwich, and to the country and sea on the other side.

Palace Street leads from Tombland to St. Martin's Plain, where is the Church of ST. MARTIN AT PALACE (p. 175), and the picturesque GATEWAY, built by Bishop

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Alnwick c. 1430, to the Bishop's Palace. Eastward is the GREAT HOSPITAL, a noble charity, dating from the thirteenth century, beyond which is BISHOP BRIDGE, on which formerly stood a Gateway, with the ruin of the old Cow Tower at the corner of the adjoining meadow. Just over the river is LOLLARDS' PIT, marked on old maps as "the place where men were customable burnt," and above it, on the heights of Household, the very scanty remains of ST. LEONARD'S PRIORY, afterwards Mount Surrey, the home of Surrey, the unfortunate poet. Near by was ST. MICHAEL'S CHAPEL, used by Kett, the tanner of Wymondham, as his headquarters when he captained the rising of 1549, and, with thousands of followers, defied the city from his camp on HOUSEHOLD. The heart of the Heath can now be reached by tram, and the view of Norwich from the hill is by many considered to be the best obtainable. The site of the CHAPEL OF ST. WILLIAM IN THE Wood will be found here (p. 55).

These rough hints can merely serve for a preliminary survey of the ancient City of Norwich, but will aid the newcomer to reach the chief places of interest with some facility, whence he may begin wanderings into lesser thoroughfares and byways, many of them abounding in nooks and corners such as fascinate artists and other lovers of the picturesque past. Naturally a simple primary survey of the main arteries may be made cheaply and comfortably by traversing the tram routes, either methodically in geographical sections, or by more free and easy systems, according to inclination or time and weather facilities. A sum of 2/- will cover the journeys to and fro over all the routes.



THE DOLPHIN.

NORWICH AS A CENTRE OF INTEREST.

THE Metropolis of Eastern England, Norwich has a history full of interest and picturesque incident—as a venerable see, as a great manufacturing centre, as the heart of the "Paradise of Sportsmen," as Norfolk has been called, and, as the natural centre from which to visit the Broads and such variously attractive seaside resorts as Lowestoft, Yarmouth, Mundesley, and Cromer, it has distinctive claims on the tourist and general holiday maker. It has a special appeal to the increasing number of intelligent students of the past; in its numerous and beautiful churches may be found plentiful subjects of interest to antiquaries of all classes, and to seekers after genealogical clues. Here in East Anglia were the parent families from which many

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good American stocks have been derived. The beautiful town of Norwich, in Connecticut, first known by that name in 1661, was previously Mohegan, governed, when the Old Englishman sought it out, by three Sachems, of whom one was our old friend Uncas, Cooper's "Last of the Mohicans." And it has been surmised that the Indian fort may have suggested castle-crowned Norwich to the brothers Huntington, who are supposed to have emigrated from our old English Norwich.*

It is noticeable, too, that the first three counties organized in the State of Massachusetts were given the names of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex. Norfolk, Virginia, lately the scene of the great Jamestown Exposition,† had amongst its founders two Norfolk men of good family, Rolfe, who married Pocahontas, and Spelman, who wrote "The Relation of Virginia."

Norfolk and Norwich, therefore, may claim an almost paternal interest in those vigorous transatlantic states, founded by pioneers from East Anglia.

Many early writers have written in high praise of Norwich—

"A town whose stately piles and happy seat
Her citizens and strangers both delight;
Whose tedious siege and plunder made her bear
In Norman troubles an unhappy share,
And feel the sad effect of dreadful war."

Coke, one of the greatest of many great Norfolk lawyers, wrote, in execrable grammar: "This famous and free city is justly to be commended for profession of true religion, their loyalty to their Prince in all times of tumult, and the exercise of works of charity." Coke

* The story of the extinction of the Mohicans and the founding of Norwich, Connecticut, has been told at large in several American works.

† Commemorating the first permanent English Settlement in America, opened by President Roosevelt, April 26th, 1907.

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was the Recorder of Norwich, 1582-1595, his portrait hangs in the Council Chamber of the Guildhall. Sir John Harrington, wit and poet, said, "By what I have heard, I should judge this city to be another Utopia; the people live so orderly, so industrious, the better sort so provident, and withall so charitable, that it is rare to meet a beggar there as it is common to meet them in Westminster." It has also been called a city of churches, a city of gardens, a city of nightingales, Rationalistic Norwich, and a city of sedition. Not to overdo these quoted opinions, we may just remark that Matthew Arnold liked Norwich greatly. "An old city and not a modern one," he said, "it stands so picturesquely, and has so many old bits, and the water winds about it so, and its Cathedral and thirty-eight churches make such a show that I got at last quite the feeling of being in some old town on the Continent." Whether this is praise or not, Lockhart also thought Norwich more like a foreign than an English city, and, to conclude these laudations *ab extra*, cynical Thackeray, after his first lecture at St. Andrew's Hall, in May, 1857, declared that he could hardly keep his eye on his manuscript because of the charm of the female faces before him. The handsomest audience he had ever addressed!



FABLES AND EARLY HISTORY.

IT may be premised that when experts and students who have devoted their lives to historical studies disagree, and often differ widely in their conclusions, any sketch of the more ancient history of old towns must be, in a measure, tentative and hypothetical. Thus, however we may amuse ourselves with the fairy tales and mock-history of most of the monkish chronicles, we must walk warily amidst the labyrinth of dim tradition and dubious records.

Romano-British Remains.

The first actual mention of the name of Norwich is found on coins minted here in the reign of the Saxon King Æthelstan (925-940), it then became frequent on a great variety of coins issued by Norwich moneymen through the tenth century and onwards. Painstaking historians have, however, been able to set before us with some exactitude the principal features of the ground on which Norwich grew into shape before Julius Cæsar landed on our shores.

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A high ridge (now Ber Street) stretched from south to north, falling steeply eastward to the river, sloping on the west to Mancroft and the present market, whence through a deep valley a stream trickled into the river near St. Andrew's Hall of to-day. To the north rises now the great mound crowned by the Castle, and this prehistoric mound is considered by some students to be a natural hill with artificial additions, thrown up by some Angle chieftain, traditionally Uffa, King of East Anglia c. 580. This theory has been gravely challenged by such an excellent authority as Mr. J. H. Round, who asserts that these early fortified mounds were the work of the Normans, and, if this be so, there was no great mound surmounted by even a stockaded fort in the time of Edward the Confessor (1042-1066).* The monkish writers, who gave very free rein to their imaginations, loved to weave out long pedigrees of mythical monarchs who ruled over Britain, beginning with our eponymous hero, Brutus. The reader may find a summary of these fabled kings in most musical verse in Spenser's "Faerie Queene" (Book ii., Canto x.). Alexander Nevyll, Secretary to Archbishop Parker, tells the story of the founding of Norwich Castle by Gurguntus, twenty-fourth King of Britain from Brute, or Brutus, whence it was called Caer Guntum. Other chroniclers seriously assert that Julius Cæsar enlarged the Castle, surrounded it by a wall, and called it Blanche-flower, from his kinswoman Blanche, who married Tenantius, a son of King Lud. As a fact, the Norman sobriquet Blanchfleur was bestowed upon the Castle in the twelfth century on account of the dazzling whiteness of its ashlar facing.

Coming to more assured history, it may be said that the Romans left no mark upon Norwich, except that two

* The reader who desires to pursue this subject further should consult the Rev. W. Hudson's "How Norwich grew into Shape," 1896, and the "Records of the City of Norwich," by Messrs. Hudson and Tingey, Vol. i. 1906.

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streets, Ber Street and the lower part of Bishopgate,* are considered to be relics of a Roman road, which we may fairly claim to be the first dawn of the history of Norwich. No one writes about Norwich without quoting the old oracular rhyme :—

“ Caistor was a City when Norwich was none,
And Norwich was built of Caistor stone.”

At Caistor, three miles south of Norwich, are the remains of a large Roman Camp, now generally identified with the Roman *Venta Icenorum*, of which the rampart and fosse are still very perfect, forming three sides of a parallelogram, the fourth being open to the little River Tas, much broader in Roman times than now. The rhyme is discredited by the fact that there is no masonry in Norwich, even in a church, which can be proved to be earlier than the Norman Conquest. It seems most probable that the Roman road through Norwich started at Caistor, on the Tas, and after crossing the Wensum, proceeded to the other Caistor, by Yarmouth.

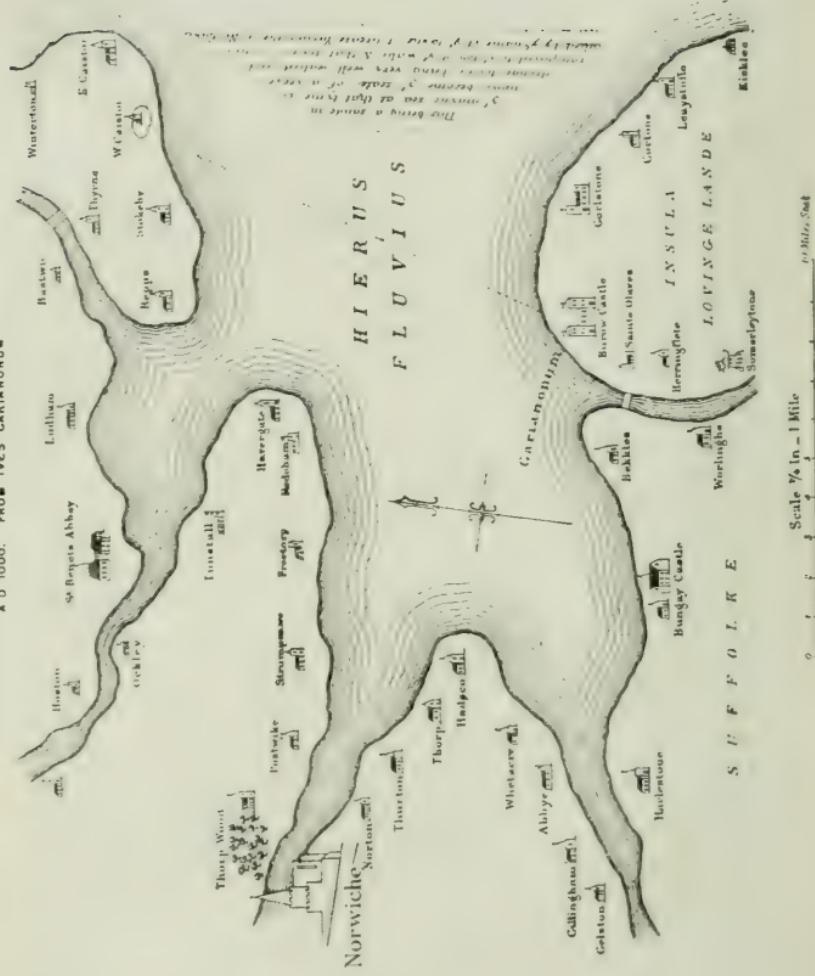
It must be remembered that in Roman times the sea washed up to Norwich, which was thus practically on the banks of a marine estuary. Yarmouth had not then emerged from the bed of the German Ocean.

No doubt the brave fighting of Boadicea and her Iceni in Eastern Britain, stimulated the Romans to construct the great fortified camps such as the two Caistors we have referred to. But when, in the first decade of the fifth century, troubles at home compelled the Romans to withdraw their legions, and their Count of the Saxon shore, whose office it was to protect the coast from the Wash to Southampton Water, bands of adventurers from oversea sailed up the creeks and estuaries in search of plunder.

* As “ gate ” equals street, or way, we omit the superfluous street here and elsewhere. It is fairly certain that the highways called “ gates ” were so named by the Danes, and therefore existed in Danish times.

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ANCIENT CONDITION OF THE WATERS NOW FORMING YARMOUTH HAVEN
AD 1000. FROM IVES' CARANOMUM



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In time some of these enterprising visitors formed coast settlements and gradually worked their way inland, and so, in times upon which no historic light has been thrown, the Angles, Angli, and Saxoni, from the shores of the Cimbric Chersonese (Jutland, etc.) made themselves at home in the Anglia named after them. They were a stalwart race, who obliterated all the institutions established during the Roman occupation. The government of the Germans, and of all the northern nations who established themselves on the ruins of Rome, was, says Hume, extremely free, and by the broad ocean highway then existing, these fierce tribesmen sailed up to the spot on which Norwich was to grow. So we come to the primary fact that the Angles were the real founders of Norwich, and the name Conesford, or "Cyninges-ford," for an ancient district of Norwich, likely enough points to the rule of Uffa, first King of the East Angles, about A.D. 570. It would be nugatory to discuss in a little popular guide the question whether Uffa had a "burh," a hill-fort or stronghold, where the Castle stands to-day—and whether his successor, Anna, made it his seat and a royal castle about the year 642, as some writers assert. But the Rev. W. Hudson writes: "We may assume that the first origin of the City of Norwich was the formation of the Castle. Some early Angle chief sailing up the river, and having attained to a position of great power, selected this spot on which to plant a "burh," that is a fort set up by Saxons or Danes on a mound thrown up for the purpose.

We next come upon some historical mention of Norwich when the Danes overran East Anglia in the ninth century, and one of their Viking leaders, Inguar, possessed himself of the Castle. But the great Alfred (871-901), in many decisive victories, overcame the Northmen, though he eventually made peace with Guthrum, their chieftain, who had his seat of government in Norwich. Probably Alfred was recognised as overlord.

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No doubt Norwich experienced turbulent times, though in the reign of Athelstan (925-940) it was flourishing and a mint was established. Then came again the Danish hordes, and it is worthy of note that the first mention of Norwich in any record is the notice in the "Saxon Chronicle," that in 1002, "Swegen came with his fleet to Northwic and wasted and burned the burh."

Defeated by Ulfketel, an Anglo-Danish earl, Swegen was driven out of Norfolk, only to return with a numerous army in 1010, when he routed the East Angles, established himself at Norwich, and rebuilt and fortified the burh.

Mention may here be made of the only two royal names that have come down to us from early East Angle times in association with the burh at Cyningsford. One of these is that of .Etheldritha (Etheldred or Audrey), one of the four saintly daughters of King Anna; and the other is that of King .Æthelbert, who, in 794, was slain at the court of King Offa of Mercia, when he went thither to woo his daughter. Near the south end of King Street stands a church, dedicated to St. Etheldred, the foundress of Ely Minster, and Abbess there in 673; while at the opposite end the name of the murdered .Æthelbert is coupled with an edifice which links on the regal with the ecclesiastical history, namely, the Æthelbert Gate.

This murder of .Æthelbert brought all East Anglia under the sway of Offa, whose successor became engaged in a conflict with Egbert, King of Wessex, just at the time when the Scandinavian vikings were making raids on the northern, eastern, and southern coasts. In 823 Egbert, who had lived in the court of Charlemagne, conquered the Mercians, and soon became the overlord of all the English, really England's first king. East Anglia, in return for its services in the great struggle, was allowed to retain its under-king, Edmund. He had no sooner freed his kingdom from the Mercian yoke, than it was overrun by these Northmen, whose ships gained easy access up the Yare to

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Cyningsford.* From the coast far into the interior, the village names are Scandinavian, and two districts of Norwich, the ancient Westwick, the slope along the western bend of the river, and another to the north, "Over the Water," outside the bounds of the old British Gwent, were then settled by these Scandinavians. Thus the mound or burh at that period stood between Cyningsford and Westwick, which are situated on bends of the river that are at right angles to each other: while to the north, Over the Water, was the third settlement, where the Scandinavian population was evidently strongest. The Scandinavian origin of the names of a very large number of villages in the County attest the powerful hold which the invaders obtained over East Anglia.† The Saxon and Danish tribes were of kindred speech and race, and the speedy adoption of the Christian religion by the immigrants, greatly contributed to blend the two peoples into one vigorous stock, whose characteristics are still strongly impressed on their descendants, more than a thousand years after the ships of the Vikings first sailed up the estuaries of the East Coast of England, and the rich pastures of Norfolk were plundered by their pirate bands.

Traces of Danish occupation in Norwich are strongly marked in the city streets called "gates," of which there were more than twenty in the past, and still there are thoroughfares called Pottergate, Fishergate, Colegate, and Cowgate, and the church at Hungate. The same suffix

* See Mr. Walter Rye's "Popular History of Norfolk," Chap. i.

† The river is now so called popularly, but should really be called the Wen-um as far as Breydon, the backwater to Yarmouth Harbour. The origin of the name Wensum has been very variously explained, as from the Gwent's-holme, now Thorpe islet, from the old English *wende*, to turn, because of its winding course, or from the Saxon *Wantsumu*, greatly diminishing. The Stour, which formerly divided Thanet from the mainland of Kent, was called the Wantsum when Augustine landed there in 597, as stated by Bede.

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occurs frequently in York, Lincoln, Derby, Nottingham, and many smaller places, notably at Beccles in Suffolk.

By the time of Edward the Confessor, about the year 1060, the burgh of Norwich had become one of the very largest in the whole kingdom, and could boast of 1,320 burgesses, over whom the King, Archbishop Stigand, and the Saxon Earl Harold—"Infelix," as his epitaph describes him—held governance, through their stewards or agents.

The municipal history of Norwich really begins with the 1,238 burgesses who were under the immediate jurisdiction of the King and Earl Bigod, and were an organized community when the Norman conquerors proceeded to deal with the burgh, and established a settlement of their own, which the English called "Newport."

The centre of Saxon Norwich was Tombland, east of which the Cowholm, the site of the Cathedral, extended towards the sinuous Wensum. Running almost straight from Southgate, Conesford, now King Street, stretched north to "Tomlond," the broad open space as the word means, and from there Fibriggate, now Magdalen Street, extended to the northern border of the city. On Tombland then was held the common market of the Saxon burgh, and the Mote, or meeting place of the burgesses to conduct their public business. Towards the northern end was the most important church of the burgh, which is supposed to have been called in ancient times St. Michael de Motstowe, in the churchyard of which it is likely that the leading men held their Mote or Moot. This St. Michael on Tombland was removed by Losinga, first Bishop of Norwich, to make way for the Cathedral and the great Benedictine Priory which he founded. Here also, at the south end, stood the Palace of the Earls of East Anglia—one of the four earldoms into which Canute divided the kingdom after he became master of the realm in 1017.

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William of Poictiers, Chaplain to William the Conqueror, calls Norwich *Guentu*.* and describes it as a strong and noble city where his master constructed a fort, and placed here William FitzOsbern, a chief captain in his army, that in his stead he might meanwhile rule over the whole kingdom towards the north. Some five years after the Conquest, Ralf Guader, or Wader, whose father had married the heiress to the castles of Wader and Montfort in Brittany, having a grievance against Harold, joined the Norman army, and was rewarded with the Earldom of East Anglia and the custody of the castle and burgh of Norwich, but has also come down to posterity as the only English traitor in William's host. But he was only half English after all.

The dominance of the Normans in Norwich was followed by the establishment of a distinct French quarter, called the New Burgh, to distinguish it from the old Saxon Burgh which, so to say, hugged the river. This New Burgh, formed by De Guader, became a distinct rival organization to the old, and for something like one hundred years there were two burghs in Norwich, the old English and the new French. The contrasts between the two were no doubt sufficiently piquant, for while the English burgesses, under their burgh-reeve, continued their "Motes" on Tombland, the Frenchmen, with alien customs, and speaking another language, had their own meetings to order their affairs. Thus the Burgh of the Castle and the Burgh of the Town kept their separate organizations till about the end of the twelfth century.

Earlier, at Christmas, 1122, Henry I. visited Norwich, and is said to have given to the citizens the same franchises as the City of London then had. But it was by

* Thus the Norman chronicler identified *Guentu* with the Venta Icenorum of the Romans. That very competent authority, the Rev. Isaac Taylor, affirmed that the Latin *venta* is contracted from Celtic *gwent*, a plain.—"Words and Places," 1885, p. 173.

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a Charter of Richard I., in 1194, when the Normans and English had learnt to become fellow-citizens with common interests, that the citizens obtained the right to manage the "City," then first so-called, paying, of course, a certain rent to the King. Their Burgh Reeve (or Provost) of 1194 was the first of the popularly elected chief rulers, succeeded by Bailiffs from 1223 till 1403, when the series of Mayors began. It was in 1223, or thereabouts, that the City was divided into four "Leets," known as Conesford, Mancroft, Wymer or Westwick, and Over the Water, originally Coselanye; and four Bailiffs ruled over these. Apart from these were the separate jurisdictions of the Fee of the Castle and the larger areas of the Prior's Fee.

In 1253 the citizens obtained licence from Henry III. to enclose Norwich with a bank and ditch, partly in self-defence, but probably in a larger measure to maintain effective control over the tolls, so much more easily exacted when the entrances to the city were few and easily watched. A stone wall built on this bank occupied twenty-one years in the making, and was then supplied with towers and engines of war by Richard Spynk, a citizen whose patriotism was recognised in 1344, when he and his heirs were exempted from all municipal exactions and burdens. Until the nineteenth century Norwich was self-contained within its walls and did not need suburban extensions.

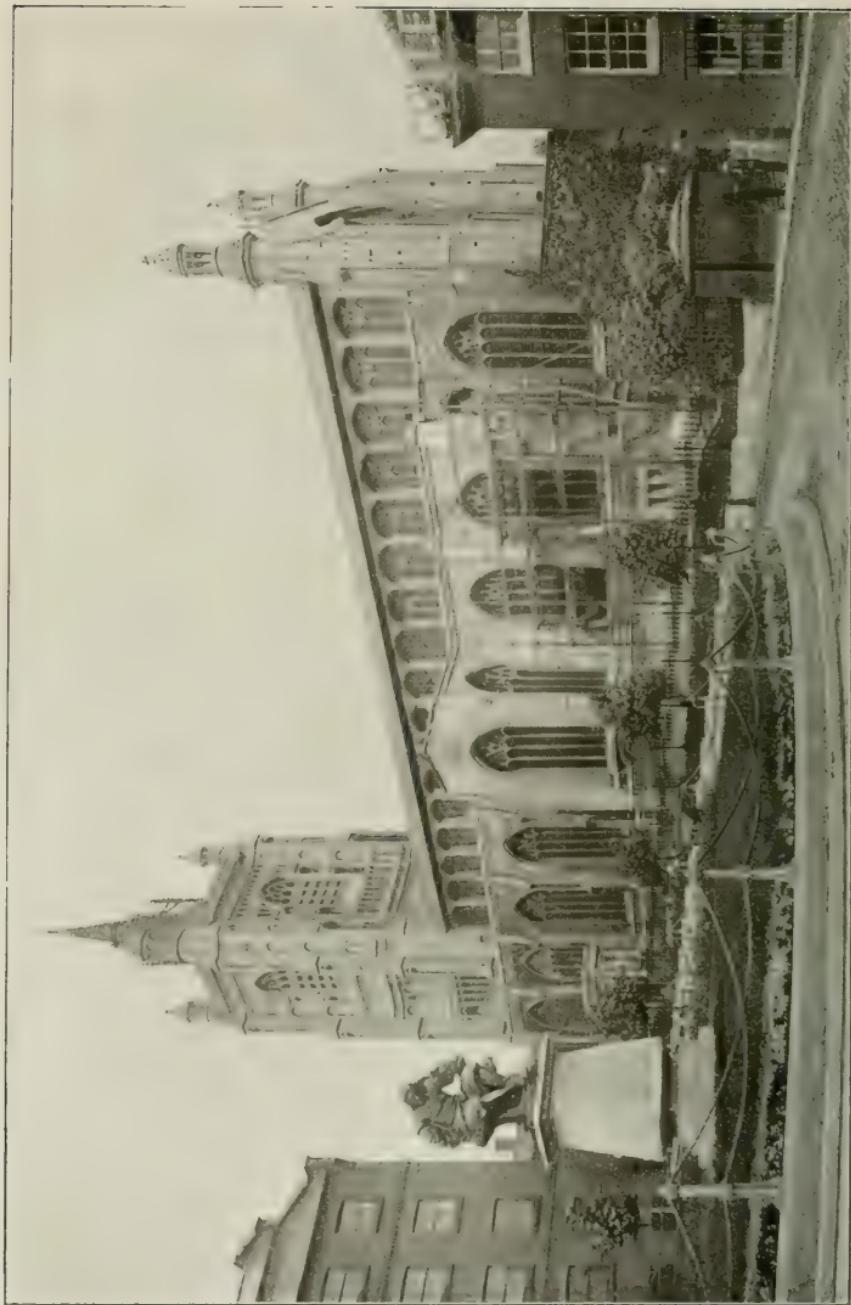
In 1349 the terrors of the Black Death overshadowed Norwich, but the number of deaths in the city, as repeated again and again from inaccurate sources, has been greatly exaggerated.

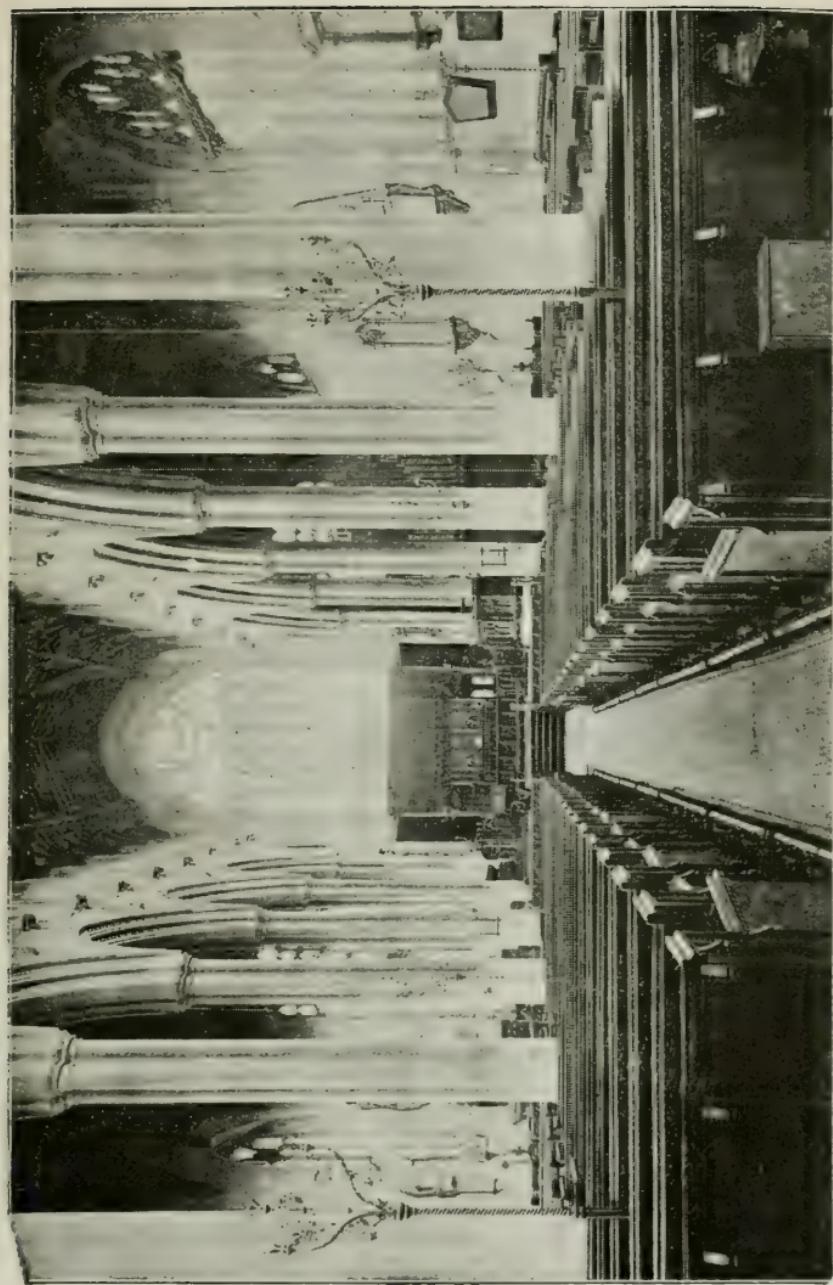
Another trouble came in 1381, when the portentous outbreak under Jack Litester, a Norwich dyer, as his name signifies, who dubbed himself "King of the Commons," surged over Mousehold Heath to threaten the city.



THE GUILDIALL.

ST. PETER MANCROFT CHURCH (EXTERIOR).¹





ST. PETER MANCROFT CHURCH (INTERIOR).



THE MARKET PLACE

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He and his followers were, however, soon vanquished by Henry le Spencer, the warlike Bishop of Norwich, when Litester was beheaded and his body quartered at North Walsham.*

Meantime the woollen trade in Norwich was assuming large proportions. In the early fourteenth century England exported wool to Flanders, and the Flemings brought back the cloth for sale, and Matthew Paris, a little earlier, wrote, "The ribs of all people throughout the world are kept warm by the fleeces of English wool." But when many Flemings came to England in the train of Queen Philippa, wife of Edward III., that king resolved that his people should know better what to do with the wool than the sheep that wear it. He prohibited the export of unwrought wool from England, granted great privileges to foreigners settling here, and enacted that none should wear any but English-made cloth. By the middle of the fourteenth century Norfolk was far and away the richest county in England, and Norwich as rich as any city save London, and when Elizabeth favoured the settlement of skilled foreign weavers in Norwich, the weaving trade grew apace. Defoe, in 1724, gave wonderful accounts of the stuff-weaving trade in and about Norwich, stating that there was not in all the middle and eastern part of Norfolk any hand unemployed, if they would work. But in time the increasing prices of provisions, high rate of wages, difficulty of obtaining commodious streams for fulling the cloth, and restrictions imposed by the municipalities, drove the woollen manufacture away to the villages and townships of Yorkshire. Moreover, when the mechanical inventions applied to spinning cotton were found to be applicable, with modifications, to woollen and

* This insurrection is fully treated of in Mr. E. Powell's "The Rising in East Anglia in 1381" (1896). How a "wretch cleped Jak Lister smet of the hed of that nobyl Knyte Sire Robert Salle" may be read in Mr. Walter Rye's "Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany," 2nd Series, Part i., 1906.

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worsted, those manufactures underwent a complete transformation.*

But we must pass on to 1404, a notable year in the annals of Norwich, for then Henry IV. granted by Charter that : "The City of Norwich shall henceforth be separated from the County of Norfolk and be a County by itself, and be called the County of the City of Norwich." A Mayor was appointed as chief ruler, the first to occupy that honourable office being William Appleyard, who originally built and occupied that beautiful specimen of flint masonry afterwards used as the Bridewell. After the fire in this building in 1751, to prevent further adventures on the part of the Wild Boy, he was fitted with a brass collar, inscribed, "Peter, the Wild Boy."

In 1406, Henry IV. came to Norwich to settle discussions about the civic offices, and, in 1417, Henry V. came to Norwich and pawned his coronet before going to France. The enclosure of the Prior's Precinct and the establishment of a large market, held just outside the churchyard of Mancroft, detrimentally affected the old Tombland district, and the creation of a Tolhouse in the Market Place shifted the centre of authority to the New Burgh. This Tolhouse, or Tolbooth, became the official house of justice, now represented by its successor, the Guildhall.

Our rapid survey must pass by the visits of Henry VI. to the City in 1448 and 1449, but we must record the curious fact that in 1455 a statute was made limiting the number of attorneys to six for Norfolk, six for Suffolk, and two for Norwich. Norfolk has been noted for its litigiousness, which is perhaps the reason that it has produced such a crop of eminent lawyers.

Edward IV. was here in 1469, and Henry VII., on pilgrimage to the great shrine at Walsingham, in 1485, and again

* Leone Levi, "History of British Commerce," 2nd Edition, 1880, p. 8.

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in 1487. One of the greatest institutions of old Norwich was the St. George's Gild, founded in 1385, which had originally military characteristics and obtained a Charter from Henry V. in 1417. These brethren and sisters came to be recognised as part of the City Corporation, they had a sumptuous festival on St. George's Day, and went in procession to the Cathedral, all on horseback. One brother represented St. George, a sister, the "Lady of the Gild," personated St. Margaret, and the whole was preceded by the fantastic dragon, "Snap," now humbled to a mere exhibit in the Castle Museum. This powerful and picturesque company was dissolved in 1731.

Turmoils and troubles came upon Norwich in 1549, when Kett and his rebels encamped on Household and came tumbling into the City, but were in the end routed, on 27 August, by the Earl of Warwick, with his son, the Earl of Leicester, who had married Amy Robsart on 4 June, 1550. The Mayor and Corporation then resolved that in remembrance of this day of victory, "by the good advice" of Bishop Thirlby, "henceforth for ever" the shops should be shut on that anniversary, and "both man, woman, and child to repaire to their parish churches after they have rong in, at the hour of seven in the morning," &c. A tablet near the Church of St. Martin at Palace marks the spot where Lord Sheffield fell in this "Commotion."

Following closely on this trouble came the dreadful Sweating Sickness in 1551, which caused that eminent Norwich physician, John Caius, to write his "Boke or Counseill against the Disease commonly called the Sweate," a pestilence limited to England and due to evil customs in food and clothing.* Various controversies led to the defining of the boundaries of the City and

* See Hecker's "Epidemics of the Middle Ages," 1944, in which the Treatise of Caius is reprinted in full.

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County of Norwich by a Charter of Philip and Mary, April 1st. 1556, which remained in force until 1907, when the city was enlarged to its present area.

In 1578 Queen Elizabeth "progressed" through Suffolk to Norwich on horseback, and was met at the Eaton boundary by an escort of the most comely young men of the City, gorgeously arrayed in "mandilions of purple taffeta, laid about with silver lace." Had it not been for an inopportune shower, one of these golden lads would have greeted her with a poetical address, beginning :

"Leave off to muse, most gracious Prince of English soil,
What sudden wight, in martial wise approacheth near;
King Gurgunt I am hight, King Belin's eldest son,
Whose sire, Dunwallo, first the British crown did wear."

Queen Bess dined publicly in the north alley of the Cathedral Cloisters, and during her week's stay often went hunting and to see the wrestling and sporting on Mosswold. In 1598, Kemp, who played Dogberry in *Much Ado About Nothing*, came dancing to Norwich in nine days, and his booklet, describing the performance, is well known.

In the controversy between King and Parliament in the seventeenth century, though the chief gentry of the Eastern Counties were disposed to arm for the King, the freeholders and yeomen mostly adhered to the Parliament, and in January, 1643, Cromwell came down into the Eastern Counties "to raise such men as had the fear of God before them, and made some conscience of what they did." In 1648, when the Norwich Royalists had long chafed at the Roundhead rule, there came a "Bull of Lenthal,"³ i.e. a Speaker's order, for Mayor Utting to

¹ See "Hudibras," Part iii., Canto 2, lines 909-910:

"The Bulls of Lenthal
That always pass'd for fundamental."

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be brought to London as a disaffected person, but the Parliamentary pursuivant was forced to leave without his prisoner. Then there was a mighty hubbub, a party of rioters fell upon the Committee House, the magazine for the county arms, which stood on the site of the present Bethel Hospital, not far from Mancroft Church. The guardian of the magazine could make little defence against the rioters, who entered in chance-medley, and in the confusion the stored powder, some ninety-eight barrels, exploded, killing or wounding about one hundred persons, and effectually terminating the *émeute*.

When Charles II. was proclaimed King, in May, 1660, Norwich made merry very heartily and gave his sacred majesty £1,000 in gold—the most welcome evidence of loyalty!

In 1671 the Merry Monarch was sumptuously entertained by the City at St. Andrew's Hall (then the New Hall), and proposed to confer a knighthood on Thomas Thacker, the Mayor, but that worthy modestly begged that the distinction might be bestowed upon the most eminent citizen, indicating Dr. Browne. Thus it was that the illustrious author of "Religio Medici" became a knight. Matthew Stevenson, an obscure poet, describing the King's progress into Norfolk, wrote:

"Norwich did what was fit:
Or what with them was possible at least;
That city does enuff that does its best.
There the King knighted the so famous Browne,
Whose worth and learning to the world are known."

During the Commonwealth the Quakers began to establish themselves in Norwich, and many were then imprisoned. Later, in 1683, John Gurney, citizen and cordwainer, of the parish of St. Gregory, was, with fifteen other "Friends," committed to the City Gaol for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to Charles II., and were not

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released till the Act of James II. proclaimed "toleration all round." But, in spite of these persecutions, the Gurneys flourished amain, and about 1710 we find John Gurney, eldest son of the "martyr," buying a considerable manor in Norfolk. This second John Gurney often entertained Horace Walpole in Norwich, and his woollen manufacture became, in 1775, the Gurney Bank, now merged in the great "Barclay's" federation.

The two earliest Norwich newpapers, *The Norwich Gazette* and *The Norwich Postman*, appeared in 1706. The still existing *Norwich Mercury* and *Norfolk Chronicle* were founded in 1730 and 1761 respectively. *The Eastern Daily Press*, the only daily morning paper in Norwich, was first published 10 October, 1870.

In 1738 the great ditches which extended southward from the Castle were levelled and the fine Cattle Market instituted there.

In 1741 part of the old City Wall fell down, in 1792 seven of the twelve City Gates were taken down, and the other five were all removed before 1809. There are here and there piecemeal traces of the immensely solid walls, the most easily seen being on the west side of Chapel Field Gardens. The only remains of a gate are at the end of St. Benedict's Street. In earlier times bequests for the maintenance and repair of the walls were frequent.

In 1783 a very splendid pageant passed through the streets of Norwich. This was the Woolcombers' Jubilee and Procession. Jason and the Golden Fleece, with Bishop Blaize, patron of the "mystery," with a woollen mitre, forty argonauts in attendance, also a band, the city standard, and a chaplain, made a prodigious show. It may safely be said that nothing like it has been seen in Norwich since.

In 1790 the "City Waits," five in number, were discharged. These gentry were apparelled gorgeously in blue cloaks, and each wore a silver gilt chain, with an

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escutcheon of the city arms. Two of the chains are still retained amongst the City Regalia. Queen Elizabeth presented these musicians, in her time, with their instruments, and provided them a house in King Street, till then known as Isaac's Hall, but since as the Music House, now a public-house. At the time of the Armada a letter was read before the City Council from Sir Francis Drake, in which "he desyreth that the waytes of this citie may be sent to him to go the new intended voyage; whereunto the waytes being here called, do all assent, whereupon it is agreed that they shall have vi. cloakes of stamell cloth . . . and that a wagon shall be provided to carry them and their instruments, and that they shall have iii. lb. to buye them three new howboyes and one treble recorder, and x. lb. to beare their chargys; and that the citie shall hyre the wagon and paye for it. Also that the Chamberlyn shall paye Peter Spratt x.s. 3d. for a saquebut case." This musical expedition on "the Portugal voyage" evidently cost a pretty penny.

It is worth while to note that in 1795 the unemployed problem was so acute in Norwich that a sum of £1,500 was then raised for their relief.

In February, 1799, a heavy fall of snow obstructed all travelling, and the Norwich mail coaches were four days and nights getting to London.

When the nineteenth century opened, Norwich people were congratulating themselves that eight of the city gates had been taken down, "thereby admitting a current of salubrious air; and if such parts of the wall round as are not built against were removed, it would be still more complete." The Gentlemen's Walk had been newly paved "with Scotch granite," and the authorities were bestirring themselves about improvements in lighting, policing, and cleaning the city.

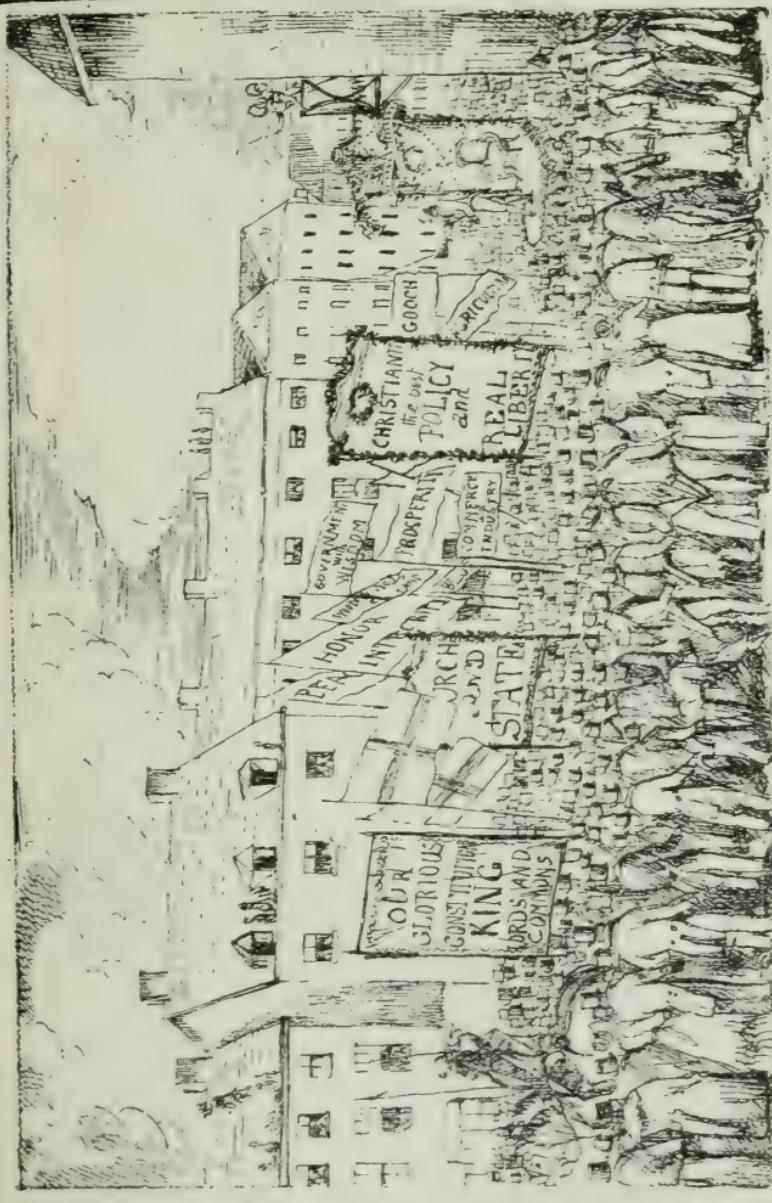
In the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth

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centuries gross bribery at all elections was a recognised institution, and when the "Man in the Moon" appeared in any district great excitement and boisterous conviviality prevailed. "Cooping" was a favourite device by which parties of electors were conveyed to remote taverns and kept perpetually drunk under watch and ward. At municipal elections voters were often cooped up in country farms and public-houses at great expense, and brought up in post chaises to the polling places. The "chairing" of successful parliamentary candidates was a rather trying ordeal; the new member used to appear in full court dress, bag wig, buckles, and sword; a chair of state, gaudily decorated, was placed on a platform, and, supported by poles, was borne on the shoulders of twenty-four strong men; beside this the new M.P. took his stand and was carried through the streets of Norwich amidst stavesmen or "whifflers." Now and then the bearers suddenly halted and tossed their burden so high as to give him occasional peeps into garret windows.

In 1806 was sold the estate of the Duke of Norfolk's palace, where stood the magnificent pile of buildings built by Henry, Duke of Norfolk, in 1602, but demolished, for the most part, by his grandson, in 1708, because the then Mayor of Norwich refused to allow his company of comedians to enter the city with trumpets and banners. This must have been very galling, for, as Macaulay says, "when the Duke of Norfolk came to Norwich, he was greeted like a king returning to his capital."

The first steamboat, or rather barge, travelled between Yarmouth and Norwich in 1810, at the rate of five miles an hour. The Commission, preliminary to the Municipal Reform Act of 1835, began its sittings in Norwich in November, 1833, and met with determined opposition; and when the Act was passed many picturesque functions and functionaries passed away. The first Town Council under this Act was elected 9 November, 1835. From very



CHAIRING THE MEMBER.

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early times the four great "Leets" or Wards of the City were divided into twelve subleets, but in 1835 these small wards were made into eight, which included the suburban districts. In 1892 these eight were increased to sixteen, and so much had circumstances changed that six of the sixteen sufficed for the city, while ten were needed for the suburbs.

One of the great characteristics of Norwich, especially in the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth centuries, was the taste for floriculture, though Florists' Feasts were held much earlier.* In this "City of Orchards," as it was sometimes called, there was at the end of the eighteenth century a knot of botanists among the first in England to study and adopt the system of Linnæus.

Sir J. E. Smith, M.D., born in Norwich, 2 December, 1759, wrote: "I found myself in the centre of a school of botanists. Ever since the Spanish tyranny and folly had driven commerce and ingenuity from Flanders to take refuge in Britain, a taste for flowers had subsisted in my native county along with them. Our weavers have from time immemorial been florists." Many of them alternated the necessary drudgery of their lives with rambles in search of wild plants; they would, after a long day's toil, sally forth for a night's walk among meadows and wild nooks by moon or lamplight, and so obtained honourable mention in the transactions of the Linnæan Society and in Sowerby.

As regards painting, a recent writer has said: "The fine arts were cultivated at Norwich in the first quarter of the nineteenth century as they have never been cultivated in any other English provincial town. Crome, Cotman, Stark, Vincent, and Stannard, all Norwich artists, rivalling

* The play of *Rhodon and Iris* was presented at the Norwich Florists' Feast, 3 May, 1631, by Ralph Knevet, the author.

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the painters of Holland, and adding a brilliant page to the history of English art."

Lord Houghton, in 1873, pronounced the following eulogium on the literary eminence of Norwich: "I know no provincial city adorned with so many names illustrious in literature, the professions, and public life. Those of Taylor, Martineau, Austin, Alderson, come first to my recollection, and there are many more behind. And there is this additional peculiarity of distinction, that these are for the most part, not the designation of individuals, but of families numbering each men and women conspicuous in various walks of life." Early in the nineteenth century Norwich was a conspicuous intellectual centre. Southey often visited William Taylor, the German scholar, and at one time almost decided to settle here, when the elite of Norwich—the Aldersons, Martineaus, Taylors, Smiths, &c.—were Unitarians, members of the fashionable Octagon congregation which Southey dubbed the "Unitarian Papacy." But the Quakers also were a powerful and wealthy class, and Dean Stanley was wont to call the great J. J. Gurney "the Quaker Pope." The celebrated hymn-writer, Charlotte Elizabeth (Mrs. Tonna), daughter of a Minor Canon of Norwich, averred that "Antichrist bestrode our city firmly, planting there his two cloven hoofs of Popery and Socinianism."

From quite early times Norwich has been decidedly musical,* and in September, 1824, was held the first of the celebrated Triennial Musical Festivals, which was for the benefit of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. This was managed by the Choral Society of Edward Taylor (1754-1863), afterwards Gresham Professor of Music, but the management was taken over by the Festival Committee in 1875.

* See "History of Norwich Triennial Festival" (Jarrold & Sons). Also a good account of "Norwich and its Musical Associations" appeared in the *Musical Times* of 1 June, 1907.

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A new era began in Norwich after the old Corporation held their last Guild Day, with all its ancient civic splendour, on 16 June, 1835, a drabber and more utilitarian, but more progressive era.

The year of Queen Victoria's Coronation (1838) witnessed an outbreak of Norwich camlet weavers, whose wages had been reduced owing to the extension of the weaving industry in the North. Henceforth the Norwich weaving trade gradually dwindled, until it nearly vanished. A little weaving is, however, still carried on in the city, and in some of the older quarters many broad "weavers' windows" may be seen, and the rattle of the looms heard.

The coming of the railways into Norwich was begun under the auspices of Robert Stephenson by the opening of the Norwich and Yarmouth line, in May, 1844, with open, seatless third-class carriages. The first through train from Norwich to London ran from Trowse, now the first station out of Norwich, 30 July, 1845. The new station at Thorpe, built by the Great Eastern Railway Company, was first used 3 May, 1886.

During the nineteenth century Norwich marched forward rapidly. New streets were built, notably Prince of Wales' Road, from the Railway Station to the business quarters of the city, in 1865. Old thoroughfares have been widened and disgraceful rookeries demolished. Narrow as London Street, its central thoroughfare, is, it was formerly, when known as Cockey Lane, much narrower; the sum of £20,000 was spent in widening it, but in 1855, when this was reported, it was concluded that "the whole street is a bungle after all." It is anyway a bright and busy street.

Having made this galloping survey, we may turn to the buildings and places round which the main history of Norwich centres, of which the most venerable is the Castle.



ST. BENEDICT'S PLAIN.

THE CASTLE.

A LLUSION has already been made to the early fables about this romantic stronghold, on its mighty mound which, Borrow wrote, "if tradition speaks true,"* was raised by human hands to serve as the grave heap of an old heathen king, who sits deep within it, with his sword in his hand, and his gold and silver treasures about him."

Coming to daylight history, we will start from the conclusions of the most recent expert writers on the subject, who assert that the great artificial fortified mounds which abound throughout the country were thrown up by the Normans, at, or soon after, the

* Probably Borrow "conveyed" this legend from the stories of Ogier Dansk, Barbarossa, or Charlemagne, or one of many similar ones, to throw an added glamour over his favourite city.

Conquest. We have already alluded to the treason of de Guader after the Conqueror made him Earl of Norfolk and castellan of Norwich Castle, probably a strong timber structure until the general building of more ambitious buildings with stone keeps in the time of Stephen (1135-1154). Soon after the Conquest, about 1076, de Guader married, against the King's command, the sister of Roger FitzOsbern, Earl of Hereford, and at the "Brideale," or wedding feast, at Exning, by Cambridge, the foolhardy brothers-in-law devised a rising against their master, then in Normandy.

"Warmed by the jollity of the entertainment," says Hume, "the whole company entered by a solemn engagement into the design of shaking off the royal authority." In this, the Saxon Earl Waltheof (afterwards numbered in the list of saints) concurred, though he had married the Conqueror's niece, Judith, and received many favours at his hands. The Saxon soon repented, but foolishly opened his mind to his Norman wife, who, secretly loving another, worked his ruin, and William, annoyed that a foe he had treated with such distinction should side with traitors, had him executed. The insurgent barons were soon defeated near Cambridge, and de Guader fled to Brittany, went crusading, and died *in viii. Dei.* Meantime, his wife, the brave Emma, held the Castle so well that it resisted all assaults for three months, and the Countess, on her surrender, obtained the condition that all the garrison should be allowed to depart in safety to her Breton land.*

When Domesday Book was compiled, in 1086, Roger Bigod was made Constable of the Castle, a turbulent baron who at times raided the country on behalf of the Conqueror's rebellious eldest son, the short-legged Robert

* This romantic history is vividly told in the "Siege of Norwich Castle," by Miss Blake (Mrs. Carré).

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("Courthose"). The great and powerful house of Bigod, with occasional intervals, provided Earls of Norfolk, or Constables to the Castle till nearly the end of the thirteenth century.

It is supposed that the Keep of the present Castle was built by Earl Hugh, or Henry, Bigod, in the reign of Stephen (1135-1154), and a part of the pile is still known as Bigod's Tower. This Earl Hugh was, it would seem, a mighty bandit, for, having had to surrender the Castle, in 1157, to Henry II., he brought over a band of hireling Flemings, took Norwich, and carried off immense booty, besides holding a number of prisoners at high ransom. This was in 1174, the year in which Henry II. did penance for the murder of Becket. The old chronicler, Jordan Fantosme, alleges that the Castle surrendered to Bigod through treachery, and that the guard,

" Most part were weavers,
They knew not to bear arms in knightly wise."

These men, domiciled in the Castle precincts, had kept no military training, and were probably at heart adherents of the Bigods. Earl Hugh Bigod is the subject of a curious old ballad, entitled, "The Pleasant History of the King and Lord Bigod of Bungay." Two stanzas must serve as a sample :

" The King has sent for Bigod bold,
In Essex whereat he lay,
But Lord Bigod laughed at his Poursuivant,
And stoutly thus did say:
' Were I in my Castle of Bungay,
Upon the river of Waveney,
I would ne care for the King of Cockney.'

" Hugh Bigod was Lord of Bungay Tower,
And a merry lord was he;
So away he rode on his berry-black steed,
And he sang with mirth and glee:
' Were I,' " &c.

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It is sometimes said that the great Charter of Richard I. (5 May, 1194), which conferred municipal independence upon the burgesses of Norwich, was obtained by Roger Bigod, the then Earl of Norfolk. By this charter the citizens were to have the City in their hand at a perpetual rent of £108 per annum.

In the reign of John (1199-1216) there were wild happenings in Norwich; as soon as the King was excommunicated. Jeffery, Archdeacon of Norwich, quitted the Exchequer table of Westminster, after warning his fellow-officers not to imperil their souls by serving an excommunicated King. The enraged John had him seized, loaded with chains, cast into prison at Nottingham, and there crushed to death beneath a great leaden cope.* The Church was not slow to bring John to his knees, and the barons were equally massed against the tyrant, so that in May, 1213, the King humbly did homage to the Pope's legate, Pandolfo di Masca, afterwards Bishop of Norwich, and one of the signatories of Magna Charta, in June, 1215.

John, with hosts of foreign mercenaries, marched through the kingdom the following year, carrying such desolation wherever he went, that the barons, reduced to extremity, invited Louis, the Dauphin of France, to come over and be their sovereign. When he arrived and John's alien hordes fled, Hubert de Burgh, Constable of Norwich Castle, remained loyal, but was coerced to surrender it by threats that his brother, who had been taken prisoner, would be put to death before his face if he did not yield. So for a little time Norwich Castle was occupied by the French prince and his followers. Louis, however, proving a false ally, the nobles soon changed back their allegiance to John, who, after being nearly drowned in the Wash, and losing

* So Matthew Paris and other historians, but the accounts differ widely.

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all his treasure, died 17 October, 1216, and the civil broils soon ended. In 1220 the Castle became a county prison, and sometimes held important state prisoners.

Norwich played no leading part in the Barons' War, brought about by the extravagance of Henry III., who had exclaimed, "These clowns, who assume to themselves the name of barons, abound in everything, while we are reduced to necessities!" The barons, led by Simon de Montfort, defeated the King at the Battle of Lewes (1264), and Roger Bigod, fourth Earl of Norfolk, was appointed Constable of Norwich Castle in 1265, but dispossessed the following year. Another Bigod, Hugh, the King's Justiciary, remained loyal, and a poet-partizan of the barons, in a popular ballad, wrote:

"Sire Simonde de Montfort hath swore by his fot
Had he now here Sire Hue de Bigot
At he shulde grant him twelvemonth scot
Shulde he never more with his sot pot,
To helpe Wyndesore."

It was Roger Bigod, fifth Earl of Norfolk and Constable of Norwich Castle, who, when Edward I. insisted that his great barons should accompany him to his wars in Guienne, refused point blank, upon which the King exclaimed, "By God, Sir Earl, you shall either go or hang." The proud earl at once retorted defiantly, "By God, Sir King, we will neither go nor hang!" Such was the temper of these fierce, haughty, and powerful nobles who had trodden the halls of Norwich Castle for more than two eventful centuries.

During the latter half of the thirteenth and earlier half of the fourteenth centuries the Sheriffs of Norfolk and Suffolk had jurisdiction over Norwich Castle as *Custodes*, or Wardens, and kept state and other prisoners there; the Earls of Norfolk also had jurisdiction over it as Constables, and held it for the King as a royal fortress.

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This twofold authority led to difficulties, and in the fourteenth of Edward III., an Act of Parliament was passed by which Norwich and other castles used as prisons were made over to the custody of the Sheriffs. The Kings continued at intervals to appoint a Constable, but after the completion of the city walls, the Castle as a fortress was neglected, since it was no longer necessary for the defence of the city.

As a gaol, the Castle was the scene of many judicial horrors, as when a monk from the Cluniac Priory at Thetford (founded by Roger Bigod in 1104) was deprived of his sight, and chained in the deepest dungeon of the grim old building, for the murder of his Prior.

An extensive space of ground outside the Castle moat was then an exempt jurisdiction belonging to the King, a constant source of irritation to the citizens. In this Liberty of the Castle, which was of considerable extent, the free tenants of the Fee had various franchises; the Bailiffs of the city or their ministers could not enter these royal precincts to make summons or distress if it were not by special grace of the King. In the Castle was the King's free chapel of St. Nicholas, infranchised "so that if all England was interdicted, excepting only the King's chappel, the chaplain . . . might sing his mass by note in the said chappel. Archbishop, bishop, nor any minister of theirs, may not, nor ought not to make visitation nor correction upon the fee of the abovesaid castle." Prisoners and others who died in the Castle were buried in the churchyard of St. Martin in Ballia, till that church was demolished in 1562, when the criminals were interred in St. Michael at Thorn graveyard.

The men of the fee boasted that their party saved the Castle to the use of the King when it was besieged by the *Pikechens* (Flemings) in 1174, but the burgesses complained that all sorts of lawless persons took refuge

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in this privileged *Castellond*, and were screened by the sheriffs. Finally, 19 August, 1345, Edward III. by charter transferred the fee to the citizens, except the Castle, its moat, and the Shirehouse.



THE CASTLE.

Till then the Castle ditches were kept very clean, but afterwards "cart-loads of muck" were thrown into them, and they became Norwich's Valley of Hinmon. "Didall-men"** and others were frequently employed in carrying off filth, "colder,"† &c., from the Castle dykes and meadows.

* Didall, a spade used for ditching, &c.

† Dry rubbish, a word still frequently used.

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The horrible punishment, *peine forte et dure*, or pressing to death, was carried out more than once in the Castle, for we can read in the register of St. Michael at Thorn:—“1612, Willm Gamon was pressed to death. A prisoner from the Castle & was buried ye 30 daie of July.”

Among the instruments of torture preserved in the Castle is a specimen of the *Scavenger's Daughter* ;* it consists of a broad iron hoop in two parts, fastened by a hinge. The culprit kneeled while the hoop was passed under his legs, he was then gradually squeezed till the hoop could be got over his back, when it was fastened.

Most readers do not look into a popular guide book for dry details of scientific history or the minute technical details (so easily copied from book to book), desired by architectural or archæological experts. The general plan of the Castle may be shortly set forth. In its period of greatest strength it is said to have been protected by a moat between thirty and forty feet deep, crossed by a drawbridge, worked from an imposing gate-house, built on the edge of the mound, flanked on either hand by a round tower, the bases of which may be discerned between the present bridge and the slope. From this gate-house a lofty embattled wall, with ten other towers, girdled the summit of the hill. Within this was the great keep, the abode of the Castellan, and the military citadel, while clustering under its stout protection were the chapel, soldiers' quarters, granaries, &c.

The Keep is $69\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, its N. and S. walls each ninety-six feet long, the E. and W. ninety-two feet. On the east side was an external tower, of which the modern structure is an imitation, where a flight of stairs reached the entrance to the Castle. This handsome Norman doorway admitted to a vestibule enriched with

* Contrived by Skevington, Lieutenant of the Tower to Henry VIII., therefore properly *Skevington's Daughter*.

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mouldings (mostly remaining), through which the stately halls of the upper floor were entered.

Originally the Keep was divided in two by a thick wall extending east and west, and the south half of the basement was divided by another wall, and where it joined the cross wall is the well, 115 feet deep, which supplied the garrison with water.

At the S.E. angle, about three feet from the floor, are some very old, quaint scratchings, no doubt the work of some wretched prisoner.

The Chapel of St. Nicholas,* and the Oratory, at the S.E. angle of the upper floor, contain some very interesting carvings, fanciful devices, and coats of arms.

In the seventeenth century the partition wall of the Keep was pulled down and cleared away to make room for regular prison buildings and small cells. Prisoners often escaped, and, before the Reformation, frequently fled into a church and secured the rights of sanctuary.†

In 1805 George III. gave the whole Fee of the Castle to the County of Norfolk for ever, and it was held by the County Magistrates till 12 September, 1887, when the Prison Commissioners gave formal possession of the Castle to the Mayor and Corporation. The tasteless refacing of the Keep was carried out between 1834 and 1839, and cost £8,000.

In 1824 a prison was built on the east side of the Keep, and in the central open area prisoners were executed and buried from 1835 till the removal of the prisoners to the new prison on Household in July, 1887.

Embedded in the west wall of the area referred to are

* Antiquaries differ (as when don't they?) about the precise position of the Chapel and Oratory. The works of Gurdon, Kirkpatrick, Woodward, and Beechano should be consulted by students of the history of the Castle.

† For a very curious case of a man who was hanged and was found alive when taken to be buried, see "Records of the City of Norwich," Vol. I., 1906, pp. 220-222.

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fifteen tablets, bearing the initials of seventeen murderers of both sexes, with the dates of their executions, marking the spots in which they were interred. The most notable of these criminals was Rush, and the last execution within the walls of the Castle took place 13 December, 1886.

The Castle Museum.

In October, 1886, the then Mayor of Norwich, Mr. John Gurney, proposed to the Corporation that the Castle should be adapted for a Museum, and promised £5,000 for the purpose, but he died early in 1887, and the original scheme had to be largely extended. The task of converting a fortress-prison, no easy one, was entrusted to a capable local architect, Mr. Edward Boardman, F.R.I.B.A., who cleared out the prison adjuncts and substituted the more humanising galleries, &c., for scientific and popular exhibits. The main architectural features, however, were carefully preserved, including the crypt, the present floor of the keep being about eight feet above the original basement. When the transforming labours were completed, the erstwhile prison, with its dark-vaulted dungeons and enginery of torture, was opened by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, on Tuesday, 23 October, 1894, "for the free use and permanent scientific and educational advancement of the City and of the surrounding neighbourhood," as the Municipal Address phrased it. Exclusive of interior fittings provided by the Corporation, the cost was £16,000.

On entering the Museum, the visitor finds himself in a spacious hall, paved with marble mosaic, with the City Arms in the centre of the floor, while an inscription on red granite, embedded in the wall on the left, epitomizes the transformations that the venerable structure has undergone.

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A door on the right opens into the room of the Curator (Mr. James Reeve, F.G.S., a prime authority on the Norwich School of Art, and a most capable and courteous custodian and administrator. Beyond is the Committee Room, and above, in a fire-proof chamber, are stored the valuable records of the City, under the charge of Mr. J. C. Tingey, F.S.A., Honorary Archivist of Norwich.

The first of two volumes of "Records of the City of Norwich,"* published early in 1906, can be obtained, and, needless to say, it is a work of great historical value.

The tour of the Museum should be made by going to right and ending at the Keep.

For full information respecting this treasure-house, visitors are referred to Jarrold's "Official Guide to the Castle Museum," besides which there may be obtained at the turnstiles a "Catalogue of the Pictures," and a "Key to the View from the Battlements." 1d. each.

Block I. contains the collection of British birds, their eggs, and nests. Block II. is provided with a gallery, for here is arranged the famous and unrivalled collection of *Raptores*, or birds of prey. Next comes a corridor occupied by the eggs and nests of foreign birds, and Block III. contains miscellaneous foreign birds. Then, beyond the collections of fish and shells, we come to the Picture Gallery, where the works are exclusively by East Anglian artists, some of the most valuable having been bequeathed by Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P. (died 18 September, 1898). A catalogue is quite necessary for a proper appreciation of the pictures.

The corridor beyond the Picture Gallery contains fishes and British shells, and in the next Block are British and foreign mammals, reptiles, &c., also minerals and shells. Skeletons, various osteological specimens, and crustacea

* Norwich Records, Vol. 1 (Jarrold & Sons, 25/-). Compiled and edited by the Rev. William Hudson, M.A., F.S.A.

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are in the next corridor, which opens into the fine collection of mineral and fossil remains, including the famous Forest Bed specimens, given by the Rev. John Gunn, F.G.S. (died 28 May, 1890), whose portrait may be seen in the Picture Gallery.

A flight of stairs from the Geological Block leads to the well-fitted room containing the interesting prehistoric and other antiquities given to the Museum by Mr. R. Fitch, F.S.A. (died 4 April, 1895, aged 92), and named after him, the Fitch Collection.



THE CASTLE MUSEUM (INTERIOR).

The great Keep is next entered, and in it is a miscellaneous collection of antiquities, sure to interest nearly everybody, especially "Snap," the dragon that played so large a part in the ancient festivals of Norwich, and banners, staves, costumes and swords, borne or

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worn by the old beadles and whifflers. These latter, with their blunt swords, deftly pioneered the old mayoral processions, leaping and pirouetting through the crowd. The office of whiffler was held in the family of one, William Dowsing, for over two centuries, he, the last of them, hanged himself on a church bell-rope, "from pure grief," says Borrow, "that there was no further demand for the exhibition of his art, there being no demand for whiffling after the discontinuation of Guildhall banquets."⁴

The Castle Museum is open free every week-day from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., except on Tuesdays and Fridays, when a charge of 3d. is made. On Sundays from 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m., free.

The Castle Gardens and the Shirehall.

The Moat, filled up centuries ago, has, since the purchase of the Castle by the City, been converted into a very pleasant public garden, amply furnished with seats. One portion of the Castle Moat has been retained by the county authorities, to whom the Castle belonged from 1805, when King George III. granted it to the magistrates, until 1887. On part of the Moat stands the Head Police Office of the County (Sir Paynton Piggott, Knight, Chief Constable) and the Shirehall, which was erected in imitation of the later pointed style of architecture in 1822, from the designs of Mr. William Wilkins, R.A., a Norwich man, author of several works on architecture. This County Hall has just been enlarged. The first Shirehouse stood on the upper open semicircular area, outside the Moat, till 1578, when another was built on the Castle Hill, east of the Castle, and it is shown in old pictures of the Castle of the last century. The Shirehall has two courts, and a large chamber in which the County Council assemble. On the

* "Romany Rye," Appendix viii.

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walls are portraits of Thomas William Coke, Earl of Leicester, the noted agriculturist, generally known as "Coke of Norfolk"; Lord Wodehouse, ancestor of the Earl of Kimberley; Henry Dover, Edward Howes, many years M.P. for East Norfolk, and Sir Willoughby Jones, successive Chairmen of Quarter Sessions.

The Cattle Market and Agricultural Hall.

South and east of the Castle is the extensive area of the Cattle Market, extending over more than twenty acres, and comprehending originally two horseshoe-shaped areas, bounded by earthworks and ditches, anciently in the Fee of the Castle. In the time of James I. it was decreed that



THE SHIREHALL.

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"the market for cattell shall be kept in the castell dykes and not elsewhere." The banks were removed, the ditches filled up, and rows of houses outside them demolished to widen the area. This important Market



THE NORFOLK WAR MEMORIAL.

is held on Saturdays, when it presents an animated and picturesque scene. The neat stock and hogget fair held here on the Thursday before Easter is an enormous one, the number of sheep having been as many as 20,000, and of cattle about 2,000. George Borrow's description of

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the Horse Fair, of which he was a youthful spectator, will be found in the very piquant and characteristic chapter xvi. of "Lavengro." A portion of the lower part of the Cattle Market was leased in 1881 to a company for a term of years, for the Agricultural Hall, more especially designed for the Norfolk Fat Cattle Show. It was opened on the occasion of the first show by the Prince of Wales (our present King) in 1882. The Hall, which is in constant requisition for a great variety of purposes, occupies an area of 175 feet by 103 feet. It has galleries like the Agricultural Hall at Islington, an Assembly Room for meetings and concerts, Board Room, Committee Room, &c. The building is of red brick with red sandstone dressings from St. Bees. At the top of Prince of Wales' Road, opposite to the Post Office, stands the Royal Hotel, opened 16 November, 1897, built to take the place of the old Royal Hotel, taken down when the Royal Arcade was constructed. That old hostelry succeeded the very ancient Angel Inn, which had a varied history of over three centuries. The new Royal is replete with all the conveniences of a modern hotel. Near at hand, in Upper King Street, is the Norfolk Club.

The Post Office

stands on the outer rim of the original lower enclosure of the Castle, on the site of some old buildings that were continued less than half a century ago across the present open space. It was erected for and opened as the Crown Bank in 1865, but, on its failure, the building was purchased by the Government in 1870. It is in the Italian style, with handsome Ionic portico and bold pediment, and stands on an area of 130 feet by 80 feet. The postal service at Norwich is an excellent one. There is a Branch Office in Davey Place, near the Market, and Receiving Offices abound in all quarters of the City. The broad

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roadway at right angles with the Post Office—Prince of Wales' Road—was opened in 1865 to take the place of the old route to the Railway Station by Rose Lane, which was both narrow and circuitous. This road runs through what were the precincts of the

Greyfriars' Convent,

to which was attached a large and handsome church, all being swept away on the dissolution of the monasteries, as was the Austin Friary, in the same district.

At the bottom of this wide road is Foundry Bridge, constructed in 1810, and originally a toll bridge, beyond which is

The Principal Railway Station,

the terminus of the Great Eastern Railway, which, like the two others, stands just outside the City proper, but in the County of the City, opened 1 May, 1886, and universally known as Thorpe. It is picturesquely placed, the central block, with its portico, dome, and pedimented dormer, is especially pleasing. Some idea of the accommodation afforded in this new station will be formed by the fact that the entire site covered with buildings, platforms, and carriage sidings, is close upon twelve acres. The area in front of the station is about 285 feet by 180 feet; the arrival and departure platforms are each 600 feet in length—350 feet being roofed; whilst the roof of the main platform has an area of about 25,000 square feet. The lighting arrangements of the platforms and the buildings generally have been carefully considered, and the result is very successful. The height of the dome, which is covered with zinc roofing tiles, with very good effect, is eighty-two feet. The booking hall occupies the central position, with first and third-class waiting-rooms to right and left, while the refreshment

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rooms are placed at the one end of the block, and the telegraph office at the other. The new station is used exclusively for passenger and parcel traffic, whilst the old one, which was built in 1844, as the terminus of the Norwich and Yarmouth Railway, is now used for the outward goods traffic. In the yard adjoining these stations there are very extensive shops for the repair of engines and carriages, in which many men are employed.



THE OLD MANOR HOUSE, THORPE.

THE CATHEDRAL.

THE See of Norwich dates from the time of the Norman Kings. Before then the see was that of the East Angles, which had its origin in the reign of King Sigebert, in 632. Rædwald, King of the East Angles, a Bertwalda, who restored Ædwine to Northumbria, had become a nominal Christian, after visiting the court of Æthelbert of Kent; but he relapsed into Odinism, which held its ground till the death of his successor, Erpenwald, who, on attempting to introduce Christianity into East Anglia, was slain. Sigebert, who was in exile in France, was recalled to fight the Mercians, and being a Christian, he brought with him Felix, a monk, whom Honorius, Archbishop of Rheims, consecrated the first bishop of East Anglia. His see was established on the Suffolk coast at Dunwich, in 630. As Christianity spread through the enthusiasm of King Anna and his four sainted daughters,* East Anglia was, in 673, divided by Archbishop Theodore into two sees, the second bishopric being established at North Elmham, in the heart of Norfolk, where traces of the ancient Saxon Cathedral, as well as the ruins of the later castellated Manor House of the Bishop of Norwich, are still to be seen. The See of Dunwich lapsed about 845, but the Danes wrought such devastation,

* Etheldreda, Sexburga, Ethelburga, and Withburga.

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that no record of any bishop of Dunwich or Elmham is to be found for upwards of a century at this period.

In the reign of William I., A.D. 1075, the see was removed from Elmham to Thetford, and in 1094. Herbert de Losinga, last Bishop of Thetford, translated the See to Norwich, of which he was first Bishop. In 1096. Bishop Herbert laid the foundation stone of the Cathedral in the *Cowholm*, a great riverside meadow he bought of William Rufus for the purpose. The stone was laid with imposing solemnities in the presence of leading nobles and magnates of the county, who contributed liberally to the work.

The Norman Period.

The Church founded by Bishop Herbert was dedicated in the name of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, 24 September, 1101, one of the several indications that Losinga modelled his great church on the Norman Abbey of Fécamp,* which was under the same dedication ; the arms too, of the Diocese of Norwich are the same three mitres which formed the arms of Fécamp, adopted by the Abbot to indicate the three Suffragan Abbeys which owned his supremacy.† The Cathedral exhibits at the east end a trefoil of circular apsidal chapels. one jutting out northward, called the JESUS CHAPEL, another eastward, that was the LADY CHAPEL, and another southward. ST. LUKE'S CHAPEL. The chapels of Jesus and St. Luke only remain, as the Lady Chapel and the Chapter House were sacrilegiously demolished by Dean Gardiner (1573-1589) to save the expense of repairs. In the Jesus Chapel is a "sealed altar" slab of Purbeck marble, standing on five columns. This altar slab was found on the floor some years ago and put in its present position by Dean

* Where Bishop Herbert was educated.

† See "The Life and Letters of Bishop Herbert of Losinga," by the late Dean Goulburn and the Rev. H. Symonds : also the brightly written Diocesan History of Norwich, by Canon Jessopp, D.D.



CATHEDRAL (THE CHOIR).

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Goulburn, who restored the chapel and did much towards the renovation of the Cathedral generally.* In this chapel is the only brass that was left in the Cathedral after the ravages of Puritan iconoclasts; it is to the memory of Radulph Pulvertoft, master of the Charnel House, who died in 1506. His quaint Latin epitaph is given by Blomefield, and an English version may be seen on the wall south of the chancel screen. St. Luke's Chapel is used as a parochial church for the parishioners of St. Mary-in-the-Marsh, included in the precincts, in lieu of the ancient church of that name which was desecrated by Bishop Parkhurst, in 1562; the greater part was pulled down soon after, and what remained was used as a dwelling, being occupied by a hatter in the early eighteenth century, but entirely demolished in 1760. Bishop Herbert, according to the *Registrum Primum*, "finished the church up to the altar of the Holy Cross, which is now called the altar of St. William," while Bishop Eborard, his successor, completed the Nave. The altar of St. William is known to have stood on the north of the present stone screen, where its *piscina* is still to be seen. Thus Bishop Herbert's work was a cruciform church with trefoil apsidal chapels at the extremity of the eastern arm, having a central tower. It will be observed that the eastern arm has thirteen bays and consequently fourteen piers, seven on each side; and that the western arm of Bishop Herbert's church had three bays with four supporting piers. All the Norman work in this part of the church is therefore of the early part of the twelfth century. At the time the church was founded a convent was established beside it for sixty Benedictine monks.

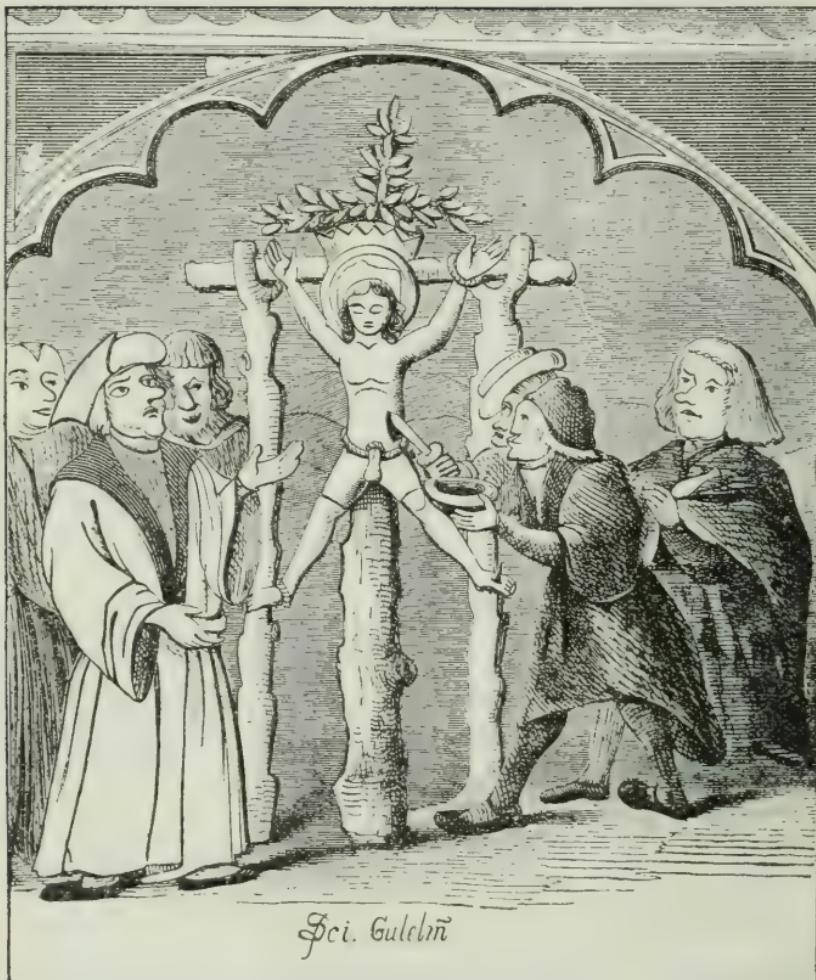
A feature of quite unusual interest in this part of the church is the ANCIENT EPISCOPAL THRONE, the original

* The late revered Dean's "Stranger's Guide to Norwich Cathedral" gives a clear and careful account of the Building, an interesting description of which has also been compiled by the present Dean.

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bishop's *seates*, facing west, at the east end of the presbytery in the semicircular bay. There are to be seen the elbows of a lofty stone seat, and in the adjoining bays are the remains of a concentric arrangement of seats for the clergy in attendance on the Bishop, above whom he sat enthroned, the only Episcopal throne of this description now to be seen on this side of the Alps. This venerable seat was occupied by the late Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Benson, in 1894, when he visited Norwich, to preach at the Re-opening of the Choir after extensive restoration. An inscribed slab of marble in the presbytery marks the traditional site of the founder's grave.

The Nave of the Cathedral was completed by Bishop Herbert's successor, Eborard, who founded the Hospital of St. Paul, and added to the endowments of the Priory. He retired to Fontenay in 1146. Two years before, at the Easter Synod, held in the Choir of the Cathedral, the Norwich Jews, who were now numerous and wealthy, were accused of crucifying a little boy named William, apprenticed to a skinner, whose body had been found in Thorpe Wood, which then extended over a great part of Household Heath. The story, interesting as the earliest instance of the blood accusation (still raised in parts of Europe where the Judenhetze prevails), led to the molestation of the alien inhabitants of the Norwich Jewry, and to the Cult, continued during some centuries, of St. William in the Wood. From a temporary shrine adjoining the Choir the relics and altar of the supposed martyr were removed to the north side of the Screen, and became objects of pilgrimage and devotion, which proved highly lucrative to the Monastery. By command of Bishop Turbe, the successor of Everard, who also built a chapel on the spot where the boy's body was found, one of the monks, Thomas of Monmouth, was commissioned to write an account of the Martyrdom and Miracles of St. William. The MS. of this curious production, buried in obscurity



Sci. Guldm̄

MARTYRDOM OF WILLIAM.

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for centuries, having been recently recovered, has been translated and edited by Canon Jessopp and Dr. Montague James for the Cambridge University Press. Although bombastic in style and replete with "lying wonders," the monk's story is full of varied interest, and throws much curious light on social and ecclesiastical life in Norfolk during the troubled reign of Stephen. The site of the Chapel in the Wood, which was one of the landmarks of the boundary of the City's jurisdiction, may still be sought at a short distance from the road which runs behind Household to Sprowston.

The Cathedral, which had been much damaged by fire, in 1171, was restored and completed by Bishop John of Oxford (1175-1200).

The semicircular Norman arch began to be discarded at the close of the twelfth century, and was succeeded in the thirteenth century by the pointed arch of the Early English style supported on slender piers. There is only one specimen of this style in the Cathedral, the entrance into the LADY CHAPEL, built by Bishop Suffield (1244-1257), in the place of the original Norman apsidal chapel. This entrance consists of two fine arches, decorated with the sharply and deftly-cut foliage characteristic of the architectural period. Bishop Suffield was interred with great pomp in the Lady Chapel, but his tomb, at which miracles were said to have been wrought, did not save it from Dean Gardiner's spoliation. The main provisions of this good Bishop's very curious will are given in Blomefield's History of the City, and may be seen among the Corporation Archives.

The Decorated Period.

During the last ten years of the thirteenth century, when the Decorated was beginning to replace the Early English work, Ralph of Walpole was Bishop of Norwich.

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He is said to have built the beautiful EASTERN WALK of the CLOISTER, the windows of which are all of the Early Decorated style. The date given for the commencement of the cloister is 1297, just two hundred years after the foundation of the Church. It was not completed till 1430. The Norman cloister is assumed to have been of wood, girded by a wall, whose existing arcading attests its date. The covered wooden walk within this enclosure had been destroyed in 1272 by fire, in a Town and Gown riot, when the citizens, angered at the heavy tolls levied at Tombland Fair, besieged the precincts, and set fire to the church and domestic buildings. The great damage was shortly afterwards repaired, the Cathedral being reconsecrated upon Advent Sunday, 1278, in the presence of King Edward I. and his Consort.

The SOUTH WALK of the CLOISTER is attributed to Bishop Salmon, the successor of Bishop Walpole. It has windows of the most advanced period of the Decorated style, and the roof is adorned with sculptures. The windows of the WESTERN WALK are also of the late Decorated character, while the bosses in the vaulting are of the same style of design and execution as those of the South Walk, carrying on the same class of scriptural subjects. In the NORTH WALK there is at the east end an early Decorated window, and at the west end two late Decorated windows; the other five are Perpendicular in their tracery, but have Decorated frames.

These CLOISTERS thus form one of the largest and most beautiful quadrangles of the kind in England. They comprise a square of about 174 feet. The Walks are 12 feet wide, the roof being 15½ feet from the pavement. The bosses on the eastern side mostly represent foliage. Among them, however, will be found sculptures of the Four Evangelists, the Scourging, the Carrying of the Cross, the Crucifixion, and the Resurrection of our Lord, and a figure of Nebuchadnezzar eating grass.

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In the green garth of the cloisters was buried old Jacob Freeman, who, in spite of all punishment, persisted in lying in the Cathedral or in church porches, where he repeated prayers to the people. Here is part of a curious epitaph on this “poor old anchorite”:

“ It came to pass
The Lord of Lords his landlord was;
He lived, instead of wainscot rooms,
Like the possess'd among the tombs;
As by some spirit thither led,
To be acquainted with the dead.

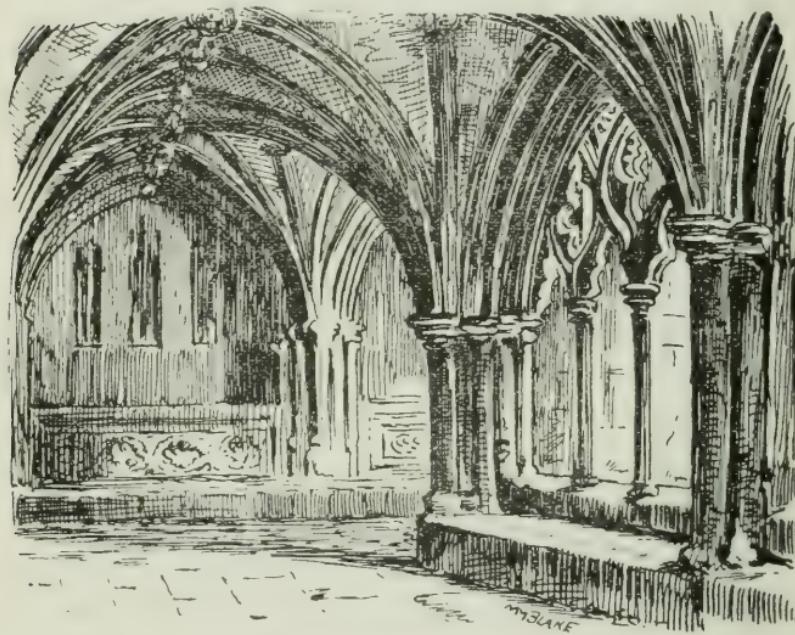
“ His head, each morning and each even,
Was watered with the dew of heaven;
He lodged alike dead and alive,
As one that did his grave survive;
For he is now, though he be dead,
But in a manner put to bed.”

Over the western walk is a representation of the Trinity; the subjects of the other sculptures are taken from the Book of the Revelation—a dragon casting a flood of water from his mouth; the beast rising out of the sea; another beast rising out of the earth; the Lamb on Mount Sion; the Son of Man sitting on a cloud with a sickle in His hand; an angel coming out of the temple: the earth reaped; the wine-press trodden; the seven angels with vials; the tempest and falling of the city; the twenty-four elders worshipping God; the beast making war with the Lamb; Christ sitting on a throne; and the last judgment.

Over the northern walk the subjects represented by the bosses are the legends of St. Christopher, his carrying the infant Saviour over the water, his martyrdom, &c., other legends relating to St. Laurence, his being burnt on the gridiron, &c. There are also sculptures representing St.

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Thomas of Villanova, St. Peter, St. Paul, St. John; the Ascension of our Lord; Christ and the two disciples sitting at the table of Emmaus; and the dancing of Herodias' daughter before Herod, which is (as in other mediæval representations of the same subject) rather *tumbling* than dancing.



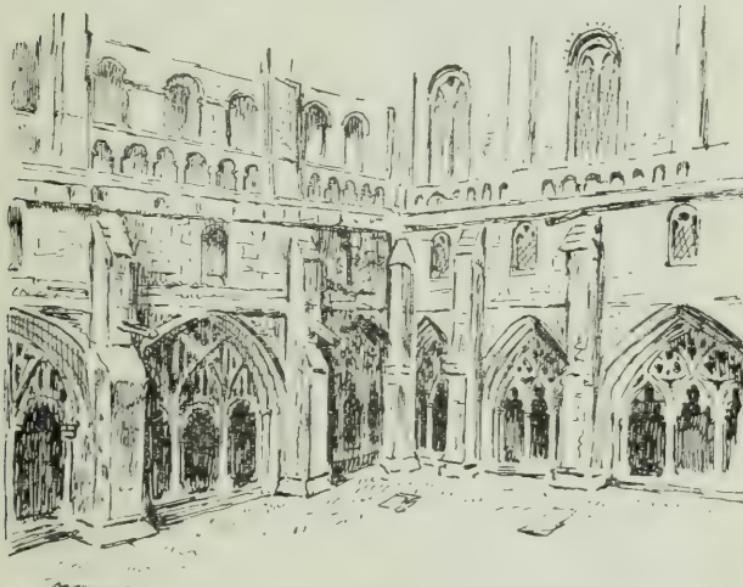
WESTERN CLOISTERS.

In the southern walk the bosses mostly represent scenes from the Book of the Revelation of St. John—the seven golden candlesticks; the throne and four beasts; the Lamb; the sealed book, the opening of the seals, and what thereupon followed; the four angels holding the winds; the angel ascending from the east; the great multitude standing before the throne; the seven angels with seven trumpets; the sounding of the trumpets, and

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what followed, viz., hail and fire mingled with blood from heaven, &c.; the four angels loosed; a mighty angel descending from heaven; and several other scenes in the same book.

In the void space of the wall in the eleventh arch of the north side, is supposed to have stood the monument of Roger Bigod, Governor of Norwich Castle in the time of the Conqueror, who heartily supported Bishop Herbert in the foundation of the Cathedral. The doorway leading



NORTH-EAST CORNER OF CLOISTERS.

from the eastern aisle of the cloisters to the nave has a pointed arch with four columns upon each side, having archivolt mouldings, in front of which are seven canopied niches with richly sculptured crockets, containing figures. Above the door at the south-west corner are carved figures of the Temptation of our First Parents. In the first two

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arches on the west side of that door are two lavatories, where the monks used to wash their hands before going into the refectory or common eating hall. Over each of these are three niches where formerly images stood. The refectory, a grand room with a double arcading, was on the south side of the Cloister, the Monks' Dormitory was over the Eastern Walk, while opposite to this, on the western side were the Strangers' Hall, or Guest-house, for the reception of visitors, of which a beautiful ruin still remains, and the Locutory of the Convent, really the monks' parlour, now the Choristers' Schoolroom. The Ancient Chapter House on the east of the Cloister, being in a state of dilapidation, was, as we have seen, destroyed after the Dissolution of the Priory, and the transference of the Cathedral to the care of a Dean and Chapter of Canons. The Monastery Precinct was enclosed with a wall in 1249.

Between the south transept and the south-east apsidal Chapel of St. Luke, there is a Chapel, which, it will be observed, has the arrangement of a Court, with judicial seat and table below. This is the CONSISTORY COURT, where the Bishop, with his Chancellor, Assessor, and the Coroner for the Liberty of the Dean and Chapter, sits for the trial of cases for discipline, and to grant faculties, the table below being for the use of the proctors' counsel. This Chapel, dedicated to the Virgin, was built about 1320 by William Beauchamp, or Bauchun. An effigy of the Virgin occupied a niche on the north side of the altar, while a row of Saints stood on the ledge which runs along the south side. A doorway has taken the place of the altar. The groined roof is later than the Chapel, and was done at the cost of an ecclesiastical lawyer named Seckington, in the fifteenth century. The sculpture work contains some grotesque art representing incidents in the life of the Virgin. One grouping shows her in bed, wearing a triple crown over an ordinary night-cap. In its comic

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aspect this carving is equalled by a boss in the nave portraying the drunkard's doom. A bright scarlet fiend has secured, in a rough barrow, a drunkard, who shudderingly hides his face with his hands, while his triumphant wife, sitting astride on the demon's shoulders, holds up to him a tankard, as who should say, "Behold the cause of your ruin!" On the Vestibule of the south transept is a *Jack o' the Clock*.

In the year 1361, a furious hurricane, which lasted seven days, swept over the country and blew down the original wooden belfry, which, in its fall, greatly damaged the Norman clerestory in the eastern arm of the church. Thomas Percy, the bishop of the time, brother of the Earl of Northumberland, rebuilt the CLERESTORY in the style of his age, in which are characteristics of the Decorated period. The Spire, also his work, is as remarkable for its grace as its loftiness. On 29 July, 1798, a sailor boy named Roberts, aged thirteen, got out of the upper sound hole, and after walking round an iron hoop which surrounded the Spire, without taking the least hold, with the utmost composure, returned to the sound hole to the amazement of the beholders. This Spire, though it has often suffered from wind, fire and storm, remains one of the most admired features of the Cathedral; it is the second highest in England, 315 feet; Salisbury, 404 feet, being first.

The Perpendicular Period.

Early in the fifteenth century, the old Norman west front was interfered with; and in the episcopacy of William Alnwick (1426-1436), the present WEST FRONT and PORCH in the Perpendicular style were erected, but all traces of the old Norman work were removed, till Dean Goulburn (1886-1889) had the inner arch exposed a few years ago. With money left by Alnwick for the purpose

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Bishop Lyhart erected the great west window, the lower part of the stone screen of the choir, and the 328 sculptures at the intersections of the groining in the vaulted stone roof of the nave, exhibiting the course of Scripture history, from the Creation to the final Judgment, with an intentional gap from Solomon, who built the Temple, to Christ, who comes to purify it.* Lyhart's rebus (a hart lying down) is figured in association with the bosses, with which the roof of the nave was adorned on its restoration after a destructive fire which occurred in 1463, when the pinnacle was struck by lightning. This fire had also injured the presbytery, and the reparation of this damage was carried out by Bishop Goldwell† (1472-1499), whose effigy, the only monument of the kind, stands in his chantry in one of the southern bays, beneath its lower stage which he erected. It is an altar tomb of white marble, with niches, canopies, and pedestals, upon which is the recumbent figure of the bishop. This effigy affords an excellent study of mediæval vestments, and presents the only example of a pre-Reformation bishop robed in the *cappa pluvialis*, or processional cope, as the outer garment instead of the chasuble. The whole costume is plainly traceable; the dalmatic, the tunicle, below which the ends of the stole are visible, and over the left arm is the maniple, while the pastoral staff is swathed with the vexillum. The jewelled mitre and episcopal gloves (*chirothecæ*) are very noticeable. Surely these gorgeous ecclesiastics did penance every day when clothed in such a panoply. The feet rest upon a couched lion, against which is a mutilated figure of a priest holding a book. The name of Bishop Goldwell

* A handsome volume, describing in detail these *Ancient Sculptures in the roof of Norwich Cathedral, &c.*, by Dean Goulburn and the Rev. H. Symonds, was published in 1876.

† Bishop Goldwell was a great favourite of Pope Sixtus IV. (1471-1484), who granted him a perpetual indulgence towards repairing and decorating his Church.

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gleams down ninety-seven times from the roof, among 152 carved bosses, in the form of his rebus (a gold well), upon the presbytery he did so much to beautify.

Bishop Nix (1501—1536) executed the stone vaulting of the transepts, where there were 150 bosses representing exclusively New Testament history. Those in the north transept exhibit partly the true and partly the legendary history of the Virgin Mary, the various incidents of our Lord's infancy, the Annunciation, the Nativity, the Presentation, the visit of the Magi, the massacre at Bethlehem, the flight into Egypt, with the death, assumption, and glorification of the Virgin, and the visit of St. Thomas to her tomb. Those in the south transept represent our Lord's life as given in the New Testament, exclusive of His passion and death. The seventh and eighth bays of the Nave formerly contained the tomb and chantry of this bishop, above which his arms may be seen. The roof of Norwich Cathedral is unique, for, as Dr. Jessopp has pointed out, no other church in Britain can boast of such a glorious stone covering, stretching over an expanse that occupies more than half an acre of ground.

Post-Reformation Period.

No structural additions have been made to the building since the Reformation, while many of the mediæval ornaments have been cleared away. The church suffered a great desecration in 1643, during the time of Puritan ascendancy, when Episcopacy was temporarily suppressed. Bishop Hall says, in his "Hard Measure":—

"It is tragical to relate the furious sacrilege committed under the authority of Lindsey, Tofts the sheriff, and Greenwood; what clattering of glasses, what beating down of walls, what tearing down of monuments, what pulling down of seats, and wresting out of irons and brass from the windows and graves; what defacing of arms, what demolishing of curious stone-work, that had not any representation

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in the world but the cost of the founder and the skill of the mason ; what piping on the destroyed organ pipes ; vestments, both copes and surplices, together with the leaden cross, which had been newly sown down from over the green yard pulpit, and the singing books and service books were carried to the fire in the public market place ; a lewd wretch walking before the train, in his cope, trailing in the dirt, with a service book in his hand, imitating in an impious scorn the tune, and usurping the words of the Litany ; the ordnance being discharged on the guild day, the cathedral was filled with musketeers, drinking and tobacconing, as freely as if it had turned ale house."

At that time the court of assembly at the Guildhall ordered that " Moses and Aaron, and four Evangelists, that came from the cathedral, and some other superstitious pictures, shall be burned in the open market." Many of the city churches were despoiled and disfigured in the same revolutionary outbreak.

After the Restoration, the church was again fitted up ; an organ was raised by Dean Crofts and the Chapter, and the Corporation presented plate for the Communion. In 1740, the nave and aisles were re-paved, and the tower was repaired. About twelve years after, the floor of the choir was newly paved, and other improvements were effected, but a fire in 1801 again necessitated repairs. Since that time many restorations have been effected, which, although they may not always have harmonized with the original architectural scheme, are yet on the whole entitled to commendation. The handsome stone pulpit in the nave was the gift of Dean Goulburn in 1892. It is enriched with carved figures of Christ and the apostles. Great improvements have been effected in the Cathedral through the untiring exertions of the present Dean, Dr. William Lefroy, notably the restoration of the choir, and the unflaking of the nave ; the latter work, which has added so greatly to the brightness of the interior, was carried out at the expense of Sir Samuel Hoare, Bart., who was then Senior Member for the City, and Lady Hoare, in

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1899. In the following year, a new organ of high quality was purchased by subscription, an echo organ being at the same time presented by Mr. H. G. Barclay.

Monuments and Antiquities.

This Cathedral, thanks to Puritans, and other iconoclasts who ought to have known better, is now somewhat bare of monuments to distinguished persons, though it has many celebrities buried beneath its floor. More there no doubt would have been but that the Cathedral monks were never on good terms with the City, mainly because of disputes about property, in addition to which the convents of the various orders drew to themselves the profits arising from the interment of the dead of the great families, who to a large extent supported them.

The founder was buried in a tomb of fitting grandeur before the high altar, but this was destroyed during the Civil Wars. A new tomb was afterwards erected with an inscription by Dean Prideaux (1702-1724), only to be ruthlessly removed by Dean Pellew, who died in 1866. An inscribed slab of marble in the presbytery floor now marks the traditional site of the founder's grave. In the procession path round the presbytery are some interesting paintings, including a mediæval representation of the Passion, that had been used as a table. In the north aisle, close to the entrance to the Jesus Chapel, is a low arch upholding a loft, once reached by a winding staircase, and supposed to have been a reliquary chamber. Its vaulted roof, when cleansed, was found to be painted with a fresco, representing, on the east, SS. Peter, Paul, and Andrew, and on the west, the Virgin and SS. Katharine and Margaret. Copies of these paintings are exhibited on the wall of the arches of the Early English Lady Chapel.

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The other paintings on the roof of this chamber represented, it is supposed, on the north, SS Nicholas, Martin, and Richard of Cirencester, and on the south, St. Lawrence, as there are traces of his gridiron visible. The lid of a stone coffin close by came from St. Luke's Chapel. Between the last two piers of the south side of the presbytery is the tomb of Sir William Boleyn, great-grandfather of Queen Elizabeth; between the sixteenth and seventeenth pillars in the north aisle of the choir is the tomb of good Sir Thomas Erpingham, a hero of Agincourt, commemorated in Shakespeare's *Henry V.* (Act IV., Scene I.). In the south transept is Chantrey's statue of Bishop Bathurst; a monument to the memory of the officers and men of the 9th Norfolk Regiment, who fell in the Afghan campaign of 1842, and in the Sikh war; a brass to the officers and men who died when the regiment was on active service in China and Japan in 1865-8; and a brass and window erected to the memory of Lieut. George Mitchell Seaton, Adjutant 2nd Battalion 9th Regiment, who died on service in India in 1877. In the south aisle of the nave is a monument and window to Edmond Wodehouse, who died in 1855, having for thirty-seven years represented Norfolk in Parliament; and brasses and windows to the memory of Sir Robert John Harvey, K.C.B., who died in 1860, and of Sir S. Bignold, four times Mayor of Norwich, who died in 1875. In the north aisle are a tablet and window to William Smyth, Professor of Modern History at Cambridge, who died in 1848. Beneath a memorial window to Professor Adam Sedgwick (Woodwardian Professor of Geology, &c.), is a brass to his memory, the Latin inscription on which was composed by Archbishop Benson. In the floor in the centre of the nave is a slab to good Bishop Stanley, the inscription on which is ascribed to his son, the more celebrated Dean of Westminster. The tattered flags

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hung in the south of the choir are those of the 54th (West Norfolk) and the 9th (Norfolk) Regiments; the colours of the latter, being in a very dilapidated condition, should recall to mind the courage and discipline displayed by the officers and men of the West Norfolk Regiment on the occasion of the accident to the steamship "Sarah Sands," when these colours were rescued from the burning vessel. On the north are also two flags of a native regiment engaged in the Indian Mutiny.

The Pulpit, subscribed for as a Memorial to Dean Goulburn, a beautiful specimen of oak carving, by Mr. Harry Hems, of Exeter, faces the choir. The carvings represent SS. James, Paul, John, Luke, Mark, Matthew, Stephen, and Peter.

Facing this, on the south side of the choir, is the Bishop's Throne, erected as a Memorial to the late Bishop Pelham, represented by the carving on the left. This beautiful specimen of oak carving, designed by Pearson, and executed by Messrs. Cornish and Gaymer, of North Walsham, was unveiled by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, 24 May, 1895. The figure on the right is that of Herbert de Losinga, first Bishop of Norwich.

The Soldiers' Window, unveiled 12 June, 1891, in the south side of the nave, is a gift to the 9th (Norfolk) Regiment. The figures in it represent the three patron saints of Great Britain and Ireland; St. George in the centre, with St. Andrew and St. Patrick right and left. It was designed and executed by Messrs. Clayton and Bell.

The Memorial in the north transept to the late Bishop Pelham, unveiled 30 June, 1896, is a splendid work of art. The recumbent figure is of pure white Carrara, and the tomb is of alabaster, with medallions of Connemara green marble on the sides, the base being of black marble. The sculptor was Mr. James Forsyth, of Hampstead.

Exterior Views.

The Cathedral, from its low situation,* does not present a very imposing appearance from any distant part, though its spire is visible on the north at a distance of nearly twenty miles. A fine view of a portion of the exterior of the building may be obtained at the south-east, from Life's Green, comprising the transept, tower, and spire, the rich perpendicular windows of the clerestory, and the bold flying buttresses rising out of the massive Norman base. The west front, one of the least satisfactory features of the building, has three compartments, flanked by turrets, the lower part of the middle compartment containing the principal entrance, a deep recessed portal in the florid style, adorned with canopied niches. Above this is a large window, filling the whole space between the turrets and the gable; the head is filled with perpendicular tracery, and the lower part has nine lights, divided by a horizontal transom. On the top of the gable is an ornamental cross. The two ends of the side aisles are each divided into three storeys, the lower containing the original Norman door, the next an arcade of round arches, and the third a window with an arcade on each side. A fine view of the south side of the nave may be obtained from the square of the Upper Close. The wall of the side aisles is divided into three storeys; a part only of the lowest is seen rising above the cloister, with blank arcades of semicircular arches and windows of the latest pointed style. The second storey has a series of small Norman windows, and the third, obtusely pointed windows with perpendicular tracery. Between the windows are buttresses. The whole is surmounted by

* As in many such cases, probably the useful river waterway decided Losinga in choosing the site.

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an embattled parapet. The north side of the Cathedral, which is in most respects like the south, is enclosed by the Bishop's garden, where was formerly the Green Yard.* "on the north side of the west part of the church," in which sermons were preached from an open-air pulpit, as at St. Paul's Cross, in London, before the Bishop and Municipal Authorities. The door into the Green Yard will be observed on the north side of the nave, near the western entrance. The tower and spire are the most important features of the exterior; the former, raised by Bishop Eborard, the loftiest and most elaborate of the Norman period remaining in England. It is square, with turrets at the corners. The spire is encircled by horizontal bands, and its angles are richly crocketted.

The dimensions of the Cathedral are as follows:— Length of the church, 407 feet; nave to the choir screen, 204 feet; choir from screen, 183 feet; roof of nave, 251 feet; transept, 178 feet. Breadth of nave and aisles, 72 feet; choir from back of stalls, 27 feet 1 inch; aisles of choir, 15 feet. Height of spire from ground, 315 feet; tower, 140 feet 5 inches; spire from tower, 174 feet 7 inches; roof of nave from pavement of church, 95 feet 6 inches. The views of the interior are very fine—the nave with its grand triforium being a noble specimen of the Norman style: and the presbytery, with its mingling of styles, is especially beautiful when the sunlight streams into it through the windows of the clerestory.

The Monastery Remains

lie scattered in private grounds on the south side of the Cathedral. At a short distance from the south-east cloister gate are some remains of the Priory of Bishop

* In the open space opposite St. Andrew's Hall there was another Green Yard. (See p. 106.)

Herbert, including three massive clustered columns, partially covered with ivy, having carved capitals. They belonged to the Infirmary of the Convent, a fine building with round-headed arches, which was pulled down in 1804. The present Deanery on the other side of the road, alongside the eastern walk of the cloister, was originally a portion of the house of the Prior that was connected by a covered way with the monastic buildings. The range of old houses, from the Deanery eastward, were in the pre-Reformation days the Grange of the monks. A canal flowed almost up to these buildings from the river, the entrance to it being spanned by a massive WATER GATE, the greater portion of which still stands, and which has formed the subject of many a picture. The laid-out squares, in mediæval times used as a burial ground, have been within the last century planted as gardens.

The Bishop's Palace,

on the north side of the Cathedral, was founded by Herbert de Losinga, but has undergone so many repairs and alterations that little of the original building remains, except the foundation vaultings in the basement. In the garden is the picturesque ruin of the entrance to the Great Hall of the Palace, built by Bishop Salmon in the fourteenth century. It was 110 feet long and 66 feet in breadth. The PALACE CHAPEL was restored by Bishop Reynolds in 1662, it having been defaced by the Puritans during the Great Rebellion. Bishop Harsnett granted the use of his chapel in 1619 to the Walloons of Norwich—an arrangement which did not commend itself to Laud who moved merry Bishop Corbet to eject the aliens. Corbet took the matter in hand very characteristically, and this is what he wrote to the strangers: " You have promised me from time to time to restore my stolen bell and to glaze my lattice windows. After three years' consultation (besides other

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pollution), I see nothing mended. Your discipline, I know, care not much for a consecrated place, and any other room in Norwich, that hath but breadth and length, may serve your turn as well as the chappel ; therefore, I say unto you, without a miracle, *Lazare, prodi foras !* Depart and hire some other place for your irregular meetings; you shall have time to provide yourselves betwixte this and Whitsuntide. And that you may not think I mean to deale



NELSON MONUMENT.

with you as Felix dyd with St. Paul, that is, make you afraid to get money, I shall keepe my worde with you, which you did not with me, *and as neer as I can be like you in nothinge.*" The Chapel, originally built by Bishop Salmon, contains monuments to Bishop Reynolds, a Puritan Minister, who accepted the Bishopric at the Restoration with great advantage to the Church, and to Bishop Sparrow, the learned author of "The Rationale of the Book of Common Prayer," of which he was one of the revisers at the Savoy Conference, in 1661. The main entrance to the Bishop's Palace is from St. Martin's Plain, by the GATE, built by Bishop Alnwick about 1430. It has a large pointed arch of several mouldings, and the spandrels are filled with tracery; but it has suffered materially from injudicious repairs. Over the arch is a series of panelled compartments with the letter **M** crowned. On the west side is a small door, on which, amongst other ornaments, are a heart and mitre, the supposed rebus of Bishop Lyhart.

The following is a list of the Bishops of Norwich :—

1091. Herbert de Losinga, last Bishop of Thetford and first Bishop of NORWICH. He died 22nd July, 1119.
1121. Everard, or Eborard, Archdeacon of Salisbury. He retired in 1145 to Fontenay, Le Mont Bard, Cote d'Or where he built the abbey church, in which he was buried about 1149.
1146. William Turbe, Prior of Norwich, died January, 1173-4.
1175. John of Oxford, Dean of Salisbury, died 2nd June, 1200, and was buried in the cathedral.
1200. John de Grey, Archdeacon of Gloucester. In 1205 he was elected Archbishop of Canterbury, but refused by the Pope. He died 18th October, 1214, and was buried in the cathedral.
1222. Pandolfo di Masca, consecrated by Pope Honorius, 29th May. As the Pope's Legate he was a witness to Magna Charta.
1226. Thomas de Blunville, consecrated 20th December, died 16th August, 1236. From which time the See was vacant nearly three years.
1239. William de Raleigh, translated to Winchester in 1244.

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1245. Walter de Suffield, alias Calthorpe, consecrated 19th February, 1244-5. Died 20th May, 1257.
1258. Simon de Watton, died in 1265, and was buried in the cathedral.
1265. Roger de Skerning, Prior of Norwich, died in 1277-8, and was buried in the cathedral.
- 1277-8. William de Middleton, Archdeacon of Canterbury, died in 1288, and was buried in the cathedral.
1288. Ralph de Walpole, Archdeacon of Ely, translated to Ely in 1299.
1299. John Salmon, Prior of Ely, died in 1325, and buried in the cathedral.
1325. William Ayermyn, died in 1336, and buried in the cathedral.
1337. Anthony Bek, Dean of Lincoln, died in 1343, and buried in the cathedral.
1344. William Bateman, Dean of Lincoln, died at Avignon in 1354. A native of Norwich.
1356. Thomas Percy, died in 1369, and buried in the cathedral.
1370. Henry de Spenser, died in 1406, buried in the cathedral. (He suppressed Litester's Rebellion.)
1407. Alexander Totington, Prior from 1382, died in 1413, and buried in the cathedral.
1413. Richard Courtenay, Dean of Wells, died in 1415, and buried in Westminster Abbey.
1416. John Wakering, Archdeacon of Canterbury, died in 1425, buried in the cathedral, on the south side of the chancel.
1426. William Alnwick, Archdeacon of Salisbury, translated to Lincoln in 1436.
1436. Thomas Browne, Bishop of Rochester, died in 1445, buried in the cathedral.
- 1445-6. Walter Lyhart, Provost of Oriel, died in 1472, buried in the cathedral.
1472. James Goldwell, Dean of Salisbury, died in 1498-9, buried in the cathedral.
1499. Thomas Jane, died in 1500, buried in the cathedral.
1501. Richard Nix, died in 1535-6, buried in the cathedral, on the south side of the nave.
1536. William Rugge, Abbot of Hulm, resigned in 1549, died in 1550, and buried in the cathedral.
1550. Thomas Thirlby, first and only Bishop of Westminster, in 1554 he was translated to Ely.

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1554. John Hopton, Confessor to Queen Mary, died in 1558, buried in the cathedral.
1560. John Parkhurst, died in 1574, and buried in the cathedral, on the south side of the nave.
1575. Edward Freake, Bishop of Rochester, was in 1584 translated to Worcester.
1585. Edmund Scambler, Bishop of Peterborough, died in 1594, and buried in the cathedral, on the south side of the nave.
1595. William Redman, Archdeacon of Canterbury, died in 1602, and buried in the cathedral.
1603. John Jegon, Master of Corpus College, Cambridge, died in 1618, and buried in the chancel of Aylsham church.
1618. John Overall, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, died in 1619, and buried in the cathedral, on the south side of the chancel. The learned author of "The Convocation Book," &c.
1619. Samuel Harsnet, Bishop of Chichester, in 1628 was translated to York; buried at Chigwell.
1629. Francis White, Bishop of Carlisle, translated to Ely in 1631.
1632. Richard Corbet, Bishop of Oxford, died in 1635, buried in the cathedral. His poems are still extant.
1635. Matthew Wren, Bishop of Hereford, translated in 1638 to Ely. He was cruelly imprisoned during the Rebellion.
1638. Richard Montague, Bishop of Chichester, died in 1641, buried in the cathedral. Author of "Appello Caesarem."
1641. Joseph Hall, Bishop of Exeter, died in 1656, and was buried in the chancel of Heigham (St. Bartholomew) church, where there is a monument to his memory. A famous author and divine.
- See vacant till the Restoration.
1661. Edward Reynolds, Dean of Christ Church, died in 1676, and buried in the palace chapel, which he had built with the materials of the old one founded by Bishop Salmon.
1676. Anthony Sparrow, Bishop of Exeter, died in 1685, and buried in the palace chapel. A learned divine.
1685. William Lloyd, Bishop of Llandaff, 1675; then of Peterborough, 1679, one of the non-jurors deprived in 1691. He died at Hammersmith in 1709.
1691. John Moore, Prebendary of Ely, translated to Ely in 1707.
1707. Charles Trimmell, Archdeacon of Norfolk, translated to Winchester in 1721.

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- 1721. Thomas Green, Archdeacon of Canterbury, translated to Ely in 1723.
- 1723. John Leng, Chaplain to George I., died in London, 1727, and interred in St. Margaret's church, Westminster.
- 1727. William Baker, Bishop of Bangor, 1723, died in 1732, and buried in Bath Abbey church.
- 1733. Robert Butts, Dean of Norwich, translated to Ely in 1738, where he died in 1748.
- 1738. Sir Thomas Gooch, Bart., Bishop of Bristol, translated to Ely in 1748.
- 1748. Samuel Lisle, Bishop of St. Asaph, died 1749.
- 1749. Thomas Hayter, Archdeacon of York, translated to London in 1761, where he died the following year. He first suggested a County Hospital for Norwich.
- 1761. Philip Yonge, Bishop of Bristol, died in 1783
- 1783. Lewis Bagot, Bishop of Bristol, translated to St. Asaph.
- 1790. George Horne, Dean of Canterbury, author of a devotional Commentary on the Psalms.
- 1792. Charles Manners Sutton, Dean of Peterborough, translated to Canterbury in 1805.
- 1805. Henry Bathurst, Prebend. of Oxford, died in 1837, in the 94th year of his age, buried at Great Malvern. He was much beloved for his benevolent disposition.
- 1837. Edward Stanley, Rector of Alderley, died in 1849, buried in the cathedral, being the first Bishop buried in that building for more than 200 years. A zealous reformer of abuses, non-residence, &c.
- 1849. Samuel Hinds, Dean of Carlisle, resigned in 1857, died in 1872.
- 1857. The Hon. John Thomas Pelham, D.D., consecrated at the parish church of Marylebone, London, of which he had been Rector, June 11th, 1857; resigned May, 1893; died May, 1894.
- 1893. Dr. John Sheepshanks, Vicar of St. Margaret's, Liverpool, consecrated on St. Peter's Day.

The following is a list of the Deans of Norwich:—

- 1538. William Castleton, the last Prior.
- 1539. John Salisbury, Suffragan Bishop of Thetford.
- 1554. John Christopherson; afterwards Bishop of Chichester.

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1557. John Boxall. Resigned.
1558. John Harpsfield, Archdeacon of London. Deprived in 1560.
1560. John Salisbury restored (buried in the cathedral).
1573. George Gardiner (buried in the cathedral).
1589. Thomas Dove; afterwards Bishop of Peterborough.
1601. John Jegon; afterwards Bishop.
1603. George Montgomery, Bishop of Meath. Resigned.
1614. Edward Suckling (buried in the cathedral).
1628. John Hassell, died 1654; buried at North Creake.
1660. John Crofts (buried in the cathedral).
1670. Herbert Astley (buried in the cathedral).
1681. John Sharpe. Removed to Canterbury.
1689. Henry Fairfax (buried in the Cathedral).
1702. Humphrey Prideaux, author of a learned work, entitled "Connection of the Old and New Testament" (buried in the cathedral).
1724. Thomas Cole.
1731. Robert Butts; afterwards Bishop.
1733. John Baron, Archdeacon of Norfolk.
1739. Thomas Bullock, died May, 1760, and was buried in the cathedral, at the extreme east end.
1761. Edward Townshend.
1765. Philip Lloyd (buried in the choir of the cathedral).
1790. Joseph Turner (buried in the choir of the cathedral).
1828. The Honourable George Pellew (buried at Great Chart, Kent).
1866. Edward Meyrick Goulburn, D.D., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. Resigned 1889. A much esteemed devotional writer and divine, died 2nd May, 1897.
1889. William Lefroy, D.D., Archdeacon of Liverpool.

The Æthelbert Gate.

This gate, standing close to the site of the old Saxon chapel of St. Ethelbert, or Albert, demolished in the attack made by the citizens on the Priory in 1272, was built as part of a penance imposed on them by Pope Gregory X. after he had placed the city under an interdict.

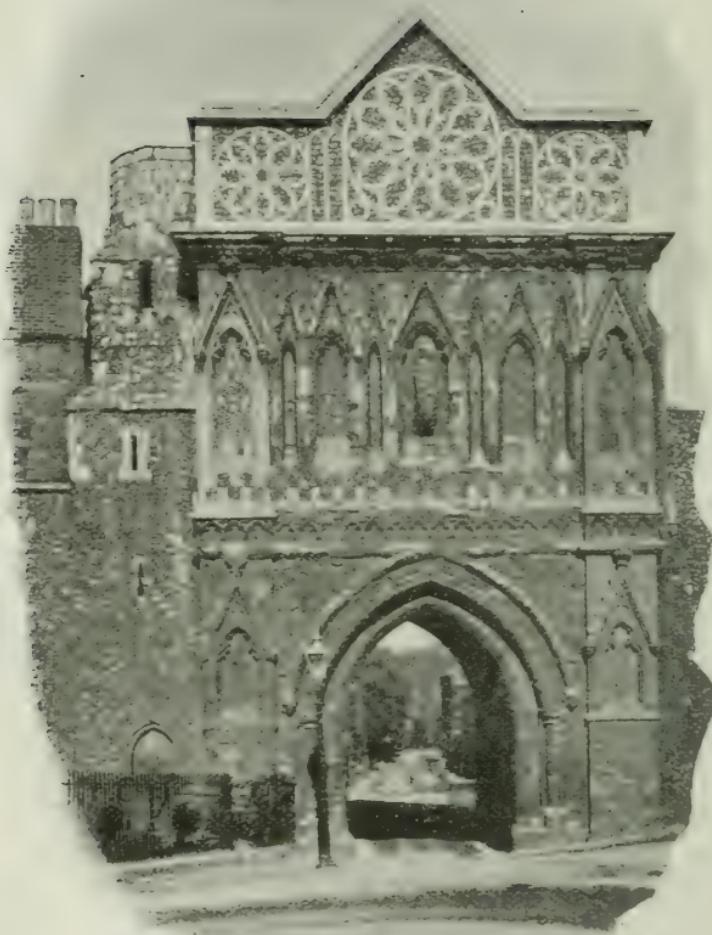
Bishop Herbert had assigned to the Prior of Norwich various lands in Norwich, over which later on the city

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Bailiffs claimed jurisdiction. Whatever might be the seigniorial rights of the Prior, the citizens felt that they were entitled to tollage from traders who profited by their regulations, and a quarrel between the Prior's men and the citizens at the Whitsun Fair ended in bloodshed. Two of the Prior's men were arrested for murder, and the Prior issued an interdict against the citizens. Fearing reprisals for his spiritual sentence, the Prior obtained reinforcements from Yarmouth—three barges of armed men—who entered the city beating drums and sounding trumpets “as in time of war.” Hostile demonstrations from the walls of the Priory were succeeded by nocturnal sallies, when houses were plundered, and citizens wounded and killed. Complaint was made to King Henry III. by the Bailiffs, who likewise convened a general muster of the citizens in the Market Place, when it was resolved to bring to justice those who had converted the Priory into an “illegal castle.” An organized attack was made on the main entrances to the Priory and Cathedral precincts. Fire applied to the gates, and to a clocher, or belfry, that stood some distance from the west front of the Church, by the wall of the precinct, opposite to the church of St. George Tombland, soon made an entrance for the irate citizens, who scattered the Prior's retainers and mercenaries.

Fleeing to the Priory and Cathedral, the Prior's party were pursued thither by the burgesses, and very soon monks were thrashed, armed men captured, and the Priory burned. The conflagration spread from the Priory to some parts of the Cathedral, several of the defenders were killed, and the Convent Archives with much else that was precious perished in the flames.* On the other hand

* The outbreak is described in a valuable paper, included by Mr. Walter Rye, in his “Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany.”



ATHELBERT GATE, LOOKING EAST.

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some of the monks turned out in force, raged around the city, killed several merchants, and ended up merrily by breaking into a tavern and drinking all the wine.

Trial by the city Bailiffs and prompt execution was the fate of many of the Prior's men. This affray created much noise throughout Christendom; King Henry deprived the citizens of their liberty; the Pope cut them off from all ministrations of the Church; while a special commission condemned numbers to be hanged for murder



AETHELBERT GATE, LOOKING WEST.

and sacrilege, and a Papal bull mulcted the city in the heavy fine of 3,000 marks, besides having to build the Ethelbert Gate.

The Cathedral was reconsecrated in 1278 in the presence of King Edward I. and Queen Eleanor, the new Bishop, William de Middleton, being enthroned on the same occasion.

The west front has a modern pediment of stone, inlaid



THE ERPINGHAM GATE.

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with flint ; and beneath is a series of blank niches, with a statue in the centre. The spandrels of the arch contain figures in low relief of a man with sword and shield attacking a dragon, possibly some covert allusion to the incident to which the building owed its origin. A capacious chamber over it has been used as Clerical Rooms, and for the meetings of the late Gatehouse Choir.

The Erpingham Gate

is of the Perpendicular period, and was built by Sir Thomas Erpingham, who fought with Henry V. at Agincourt, where he commanded the Archers, as mentioned in Shakespeare's *Henry V.* The divided arch mouldings of this gate are enriched with the figures of twenty-six saints, each under a canopy, the spandrels with the symbol of the Trinity and Erpingham Arms, and the buttresses with shields containing the Arms of Erpingham, and of the families of his two wives Clopton and Walton. In the pediment is a kneeling effigy of Sir Thomas in armour in a canopied niche, and on either hand the figure of a monk. The word "Yenk" (Think) is repeated on scrolls between the figures in the mouldings. Sir Thomas, who was a Knight of the Garter, and Vice-Chamberlain to the King, was influential in obtaining for the city the important Charter of 1404, by which it acquired the status of a county, besides many new dignities and privileges.

The Grammar School.

This building, endowed as a Grammar School by King Edward VI., was originally a Charnel House Chapel, founded about 1315 by Bishop Salmon. Where the priests once prayed for the repose of the souls of the dead, young Norvicensians are taught the classics, and in the crypt below where the collected bones from the cemetery were

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stored, they have a gymnasium. The porch is curious, and the ironwork on the door is very ancient and unique of its kind. Among those educated in this school were Sir Edward Coke, Lord Chief Justice, whose charge at the Norwich Assizes in 1606 was printed, and may still be read: Nicholas Faunt, Secretary to Walsingham; Robert



THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Naunton, author of "Fragmenta Regalia"; Robert Greene, novelist and dramatist, who regarded Shakespeare as his rival; John Cosin, afterwards Bishop of Durham; Erasmus Earle; Dr. Edward Browne, son of the famous author of "Religio Medici"; Dr. Samuel Clarke, the philosopher and divine; Henry Wilde, the orientalist; Benjamin Stillingfleet, naturalist and poet; Henry Hedley, poet; Thomas Green, afterwards Bishop of Norwich; Sir William Hooker, the naturalist; Henry Reeve, Editor of the "Greville Memoirs" and "Edinburgh Review"; George

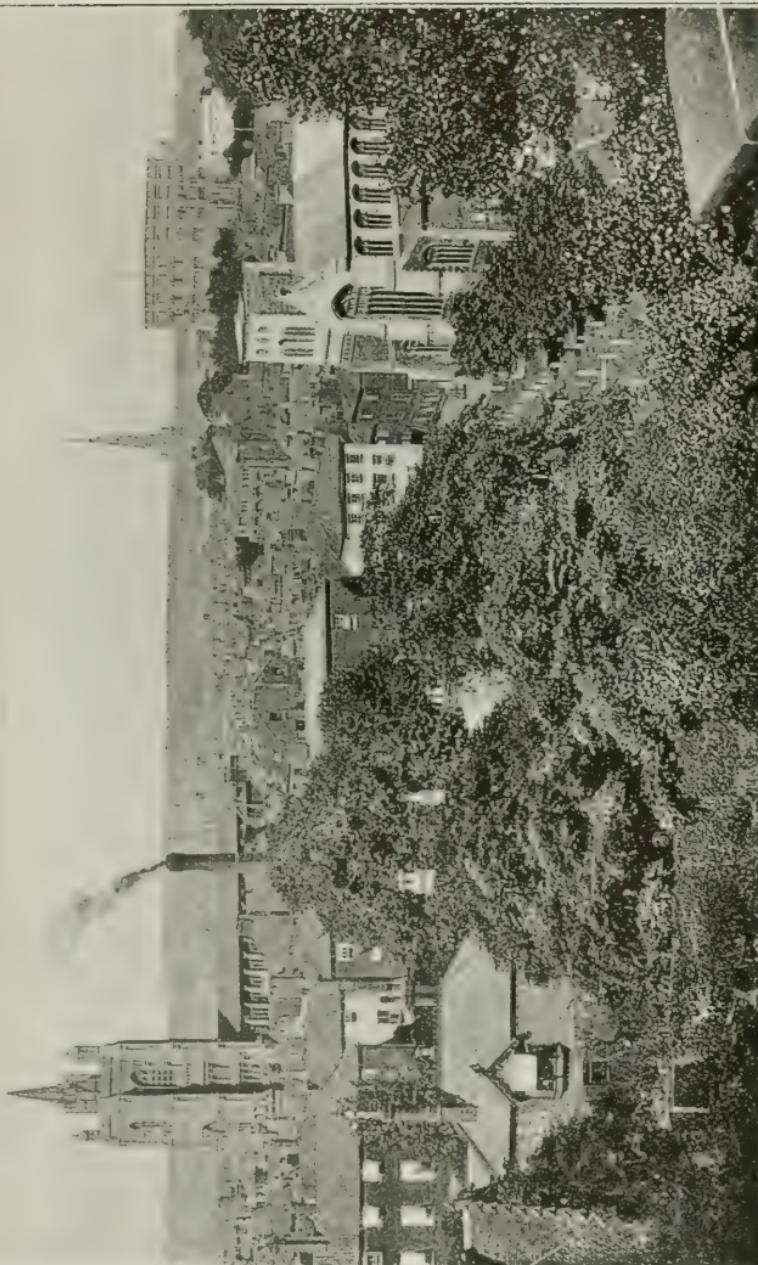


JENNY LIND HOSPITAL.



NORWICH AND LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF NORWICH FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.





THE NORFOLK AND NORWICH HOSPITAL.

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Borrow, lover of gypsies and master of romance: John Gunn, the geologist; Sir Forrest Fulton, Q.C., now Recorder of London; Dr. Maltby: Lord Chancellor Thurlow; Horatio Nelson, England's great naval hero; and James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak.

A statue of Nelson, by Milne, very appropriately faces the old schoolhouse.

The head master is the Rev. E. F. Gilbard. Among past masters may be mentioned Dr. John Burton, who wrote an account of the school; the famous Samuel Parr, elected on the recommendation of Samuel Johnson in 1778; Edward Valpy; and Dr. Augustus Jessopp, the popular antiquary and author (1859—1879).

Norwich Union Life Office.



Perhaps Norwich Cathedral, with its graceful spire and bold flying buttresses, is the best known religious edifice in the world, and the reason is not far to seek, for it has been portrayed on millions of show cards and calendars, distributed year by year in all parts of the globe by the Norwich Union Insurance Societies, who long since adopted the Cathedral as their emblem or device.

The Head Offices of these Societies are located in Surrey

Street, and the magnificent building recently erected by the Life Office should be seen by all visitors to the city. It stands on the site of old Surrey House, at one time owned by that Earl of Surrey, to whose father, Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, King Henry VIII. granted the Priory of St. Leonard's. With the demolition of Surrey House has disappeared an interesting relic of ancient Norwich, but the handsome building raised in its place is a worthy successor, and promises to endure for centuries to come.

The front of the building, a sketch of which we give herewith, is 124 feet long, the main building being set back 30 feet from the roadway, while at either end is a square pavilion coming well to the street front, and in a niche in each appears a sculptured figure, designed to maintain the historical associations of the Society,

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that to the left bearing the date 1706, when the old Amicable Life Office (which was taken over by the Norwich Union in 1866) was founded, and that on the right bearing the date 1808, when the Norwich Union Life Office was established.

The style of Architecture is English Classic, with details derived from the purest Italian sources. The exterior is of Clipsham stone, and the columns on the main front are detached. These are 3 feet in diameter, and upwards of 30 feet in height, starting at the first floor level. The building covers upwards of 13,000 square feet, or nearly one-third of an acre. Internally the accommodation is of the most complete nature. The main office is a spacious hall, surrounded on all sides by an imposing colonnade, formed of forty or more massive columns of solid Verde Antico and Cipollino marble; arcaded corridors are arranged above these in the first floor. The walls are lined with Skyros, Cipollino, Rosso, and white marble; the floors are also of marble. A dome, about 40 feet in diameter, forms a suitable ceiling to this large hall, which probably displays the finest marble work to be seen in any building in the Kingdom.

Around the hall are arranged the private rooms for the General Manager, Secretary, and other officials. The Board Rooms and Committee Rooms (as also those of the Law Department) are on the first floor, and are handsomely furnished in mahogany, oak, and other hard woods. This floor is reached by a staircase composed entirely of choice marbles.

The Architects were Messrs. G. J. and F. W. Skipper, of Norwich.

The foundation stone was laid on November 4th, 1901, by the Mayor of Norwich (J. J. Dawson Paul, Esq.), in the presence of the Bishop of Norwich, the local Members of Parliament, the officials of the

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Society, and a large number of leading citizens and others.

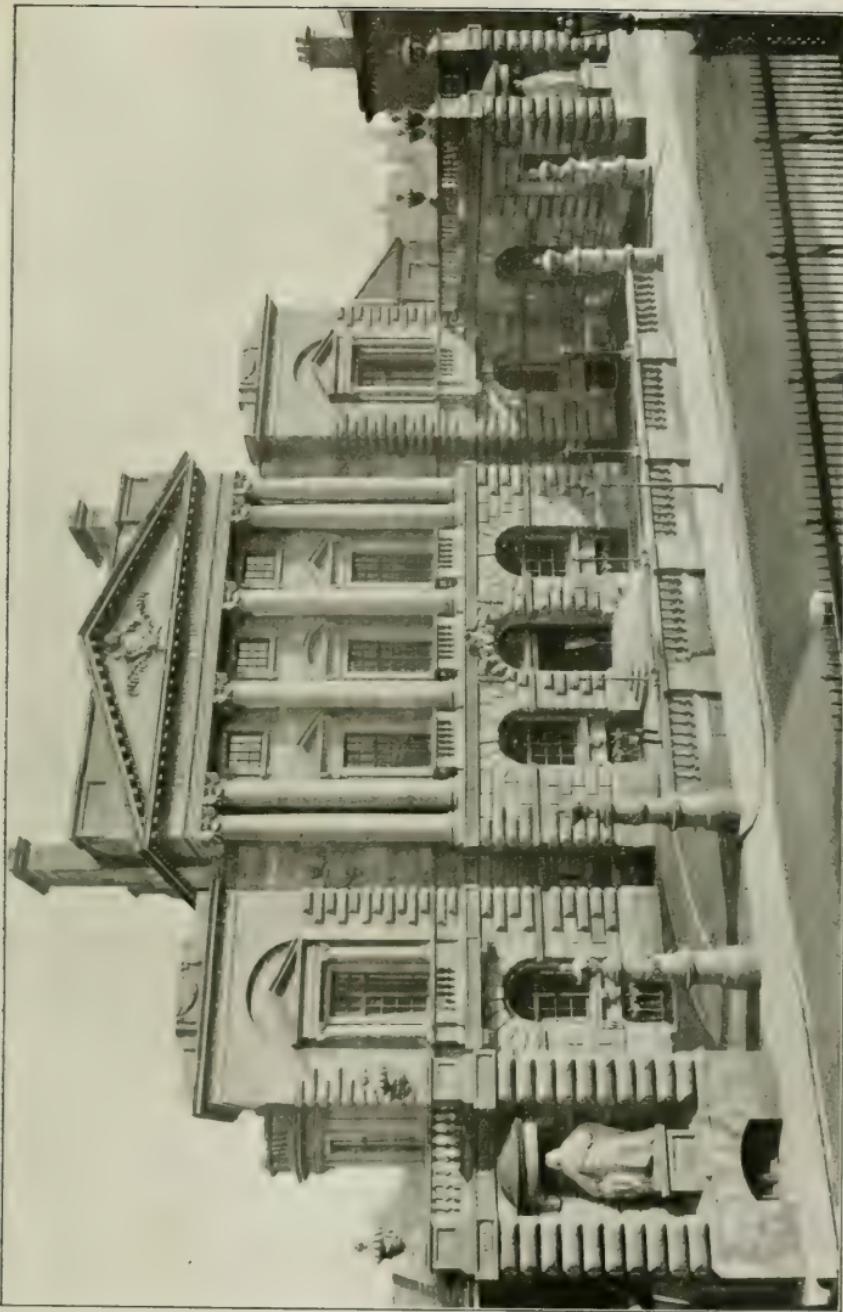
This substantial, but at the same time elegant, building is quite one of the sights of Norwich. It is worthy both of the ancient City and of an Institution which the *Insurance News* recently described as "one of the strongest and most progressive Companies in the World."

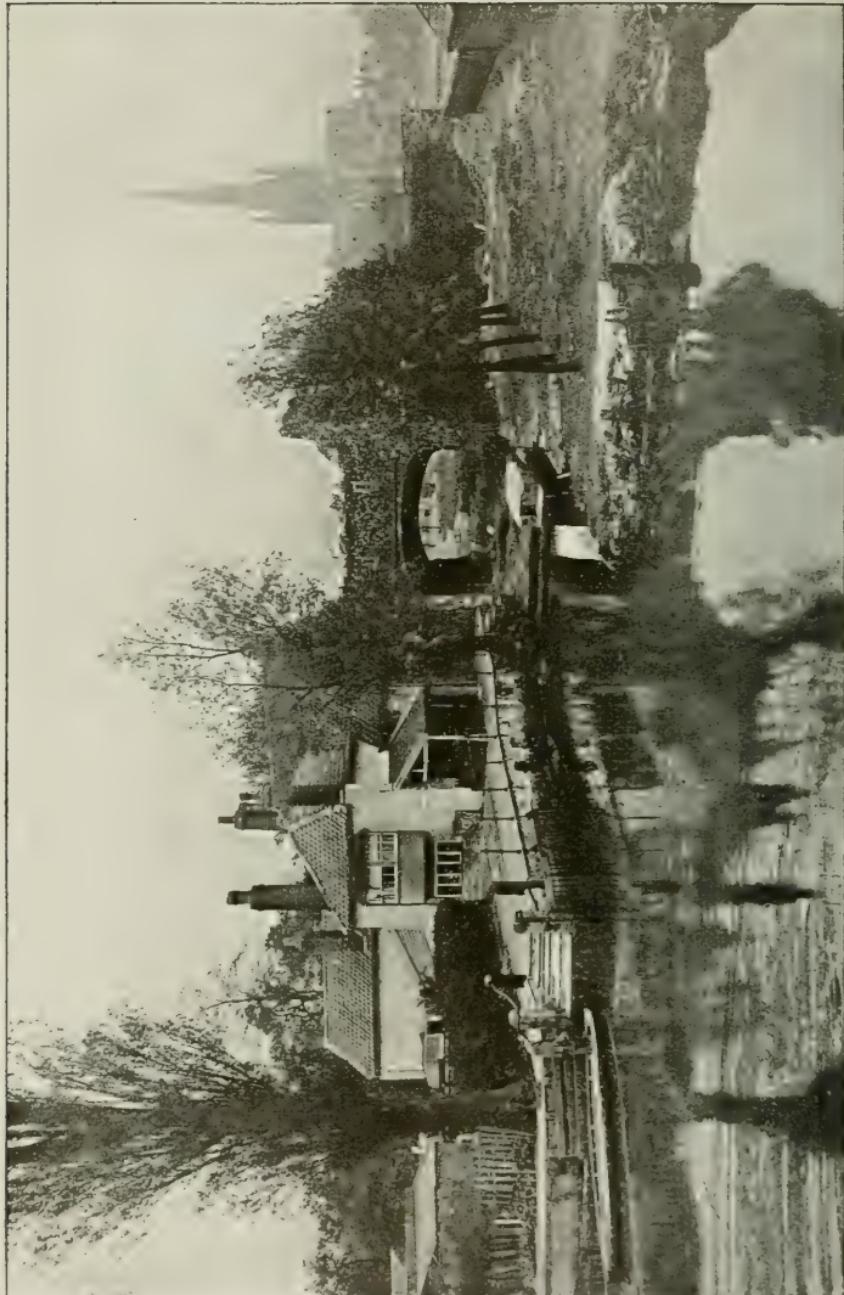
The Society is established on the Mutual principle, all the profits belonging to the insured, in whose interests alone the business is conducted, and it is acknowledged to have taken the lead in introducing those popular features to which the rapid spread of life insurance is so largely due.

The founders of the Society probably never imagined whereunto it would grow, but some idea of the extent of its operations may be gathered from a glance at the "New Business" figures of recent years. Thus, while fifteen years ago the new business of the Society rarely exceeded a half of a million, the figures for the past three years have been £3,033,937, £3,283,899 and £4,144,832 respectively, in each case exclusive of Capital Redemption Insurances.

The Society has paid in claims upwards of £24,000,000 sterling, and declared large sums by way of bonus, while the reserves have been strengthened at each of the last three valuations and are now made on the very strong basis of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$, notwithstanding the fact that the interest earnings have exceeded 4% . There is every prospect, therefore, that the success of the Office in the future will in every way equal, if not exceed, that of the past. The Institution, like the fine new edifice in Surrey Street, is one of which the citizens may be proud, and no visitor should leave the city without inspecting the building.

NORWICH UNION LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.





PULL'S FERRY, OR WATER GATE



THE CATHEDRAL (WEST FRONT).



THE CATHEDRAL, FROM THE CLOSE.



VARE AT THORPE.

THE GUILDHALL.

ROUND this building the civic history has centred since the coming of the Normans. The heart of the Anglo-Danish "burgh" was on "Tomlond," whither the ancient roads converge, and on which the meetings of the burgh and hundred "gemote," as well as the weekly markets were held. The name is believed to be of Scandinavian origin, and to denote "vacant land."

The Hundred of Norwich, comprising very little more than was subsequently contained within the walls, became the land of King William I., and the burgesses as his tenants paid fines through the Sheriff annually. It was not till 1193, in the reign of Richard I., that the citizens by charter had the "city in their own hand," paying a fee farm rent through a provost, or portreeve, to the King's Exchequer. This form of government continued till 1223, when Henry III. allowed the citizens to substitute bailiffs for the provost. The bailiffs were the same in number as the Wards, namely four, in each of which (Conisford, Mancroft, Wymer, or Westwick, and Over the Water)

there was a Court Leet, a sort of popular police court, over which a bailiff presided. These Leets were subdivided into twelve for the purpose of frank-pledge, and each sub-division had twelve tithings, with their twelve capital pledges. About 1368 the commons of the city began to choose twenty-four of their number, two from each of the twelve sub-divisions of the four Wards, to assist the bailiffs in the government of the city. This may be said to be the commencement of local representative government in Norwich.

The Present Municipality.

A great development took place under the second charter of Henry IV., 28 January, 1403-4, when the city with some outlying suburbs was constituted a county of itself, to be governed by a Mayor, and two Sheriffs (instead of the four bailiffs), twenty-four aldermen and sixty common councillors. This state of things continued till 1835, the freemen (now numbering about 2,000) having all political power; but in that year, under the Municipal Reform Act, the corporation was reconstituted, and has consisted since of Mayor, Sheriff, sixteen aldermen, and forty-eight councillors, elected by the ratepayers, and not by freemen as such. The Wards were then re-arranged, making eight, and were known by numbers; but recently, in order to secure a more equitable representation, there has been a re-division of the Wards into sixteen, with a redistribution of seats, so that there is an alderman for each Ward, which yearly elects one representative for three years.*

* See "The Wards of the City of Norwich : Their Origin and History," by the Rev. W. Hudson, M.A., F.S.A. *Jarrold*, 1891. Also "Leet Jurisdiction in the City of Norwich," a valuable work by the same author, published by the Selden Society.

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Architectural Antiquities.

The Guildhall dates from 1407. Before that time the city had a Toll Booth or Tolhouse, a small thatched building, that stood in the midst of the various traders' Rows in the Market Place. It had a single room of stud work, and was at the later period of its existence called the Guildhall. Richard Spynk, in 1340, gave to it two espringolds for casting stones and one hundred gogions, or balls. After the citizens got their charter of 1403, they found they wanted not only a Tolhouse, but a new Court House and Prison. In 1407, twenty-four councillors were appointed to consider how to raise money to build the Guildhall, and a warrant was given them to press all the needed workmen.

This building, which was erected in stages between 1407 and 1413, is in three storeys, the Dungeons or Crypt,* the Court, the Council Chamber, and Sword Room, or Police Court. It is a very fine example of the flint work, for which Norwich and Norfolk are famous. The flint-faced front is inlaid with freestone diamond work, and the cornices, window frames, and battlements are also in freestone. Some of the principal perpendicular windows, with flowered points in the cusps, still remain, but the greater number are modern, as are also the additions made on the south side, in the form of the porch which stands partly upon the site of a chapel which was dedicated to St. Barbara, and was provided for prisoners. The square panels in the front contain remains of shields and supporters of the time of Henry VIII.

The oldest part of the Guildhall is the Crypt, a dark dungeon in which Thomas Bilney spent his last days after his condemnation, and after hearing mass in the chapel of

* The old Tolbooth had a prison, for we read of Katerine Colne in 1273 having hung herself with a girdle in the Tolhouse, and "Roger Raysun will answer for the price of the girdle, 1d."

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St. Barbara, was burned at Lollard's Pit, 19 August, 1531, on Saturday, being market day.* A number of pikes, a reminiscence of Chartist, are now in the Castle. The interior of the Hall has been altered from time to time to suit the needs of the period.

Originally the Guildhall had western towers, at the base of one of which was a prison, called "Little Ease." These fell down in 1508, and were not rebuilt. In 1511 the roof of the Council Chamber fell in, and was not wholly restored till 1534. In 1568 the west end of the Hall was reconstructed. In 1597 an order was made to provide other prison accommodation on the opposite side of the street, at an inn called the Lamb, where now stands the Norfolk and Norwich Library. In 1578, when Queen Elizabeth visited Norwich, a magnificent pageant was provided in the Council Chamber. In 1660 the lower room at the west end was set apart for the sealing of cloths manufactured in the city. This room is now used as a sessions court. The room above, now used as a petty sessions court daily, was at the same time made a sale hall for foreign wool and yarn. In the chamber of the roof the Guilds each kept a gun.

The Council Chamber.

The fittings in the Council Chamber may be said to date from 1534, when its reparation and restoration were completed. It has the arrangement of a court of the Tudor period. The woodwork is ornamented with the linen panel, and with small figures of a lion, greyhound, and dragon. In the panels are the arms of Henry VIII., Norwich, the Mercers, St. George's Guild, the Grocers, and Merchant Adventurers. Many quaint and curious

* In one of his sermons Latimer said, "Maister Bylney (or rather Saint Bilney that suffered death for God's word and sake), the same Bilney was the instrument whereby God called me to knowledge, for I may thank him, next to God, for that knowledge that I have in the word of God."

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devices are to be seen in the relics of the painted glass of different periods, which make up the west windows. Among the shields of arms yet remaining emblazoned are those of the Scriveners, the City of Norwich, the arms of Robert Browne (Mayor, 1522), the rebus of Bishop Goldwell, a merchant's mark impaling the Grocers' Company, the arms of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester (who with Amy Robsart was connected with the county). There is also the rebus of Thomas Necton, Sheriff of Norwich in 1530—a barrel set on end with N.E.C. inscribed above. He was a special friend of Bilney, but in his official capacity was compelled, with his fellow-sheriff, Nicholas Sotherton, to order the burning under "the secular power." The curiously carved old desk, before which the Mayor sits, was once the reading desk in the chapel of St. Barbara.

The Nelson Trophy.

One of the chief objects of interest is a glass case, containing the sword of the Spanish Admiral Don Xavier Francisco Winthuysen, who died of his wounds at the battle of Cape St. Vincent, on St. Valentine's Day, 1797, its white vellum sheath, ornamented with silver, and a letter which accompanied the presentation to the Mayor, written by Nelson on board the "Irresistible," off Lisbon, 20 February, 1797, in which are narrated the particulars of its coming into the possession of the great captain. This sword was presented by Nelson to the city as a mark of affection to his native county. On 7 May in this year the hero of Norfolk was made an Honorary Freeman of the City. The same compliment was paid to him at Yarmouth on his landing there in 1800, after the battle of the Nile.

The following list of those who have received this distinction in recent years is believed to be fairly complete:—

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- H.R.H. Prince William Frederick of Gloucester, 1797.
H.R.H. The Duke of Sussex, 1819.
H.R.H. Frederick, Duke of York, 1820.
Sir Robert Walpole, Prime Minister of the Crown, 1733.
William Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham, and his colleague, Hon.
 H. P. Legge, 1756.
William Pitt (the younger) and William Windham, 1784.
Sir Robert Peel, 1826.
The Duke of Wellington, 1820.
Admiral, afterwards Lord Nelson, 1797.
Major-General Earl Cornwallis, 1778.
Harbord Harbord, Esq., 1757, First Baron Suffield, 1786.
Hon. George Townshend and Sir Armine Wodehouse, 1759.
Sir William Harbord, 1761.
Sir Hanson Berney, 1763.
Sir Edward Astley, 1774.
Captain Sir Edward Berry, 1801, friend and a favourite captain of
 Nelson.
William Smith, Esq., M.P., 1805, grandfather of Florence
 Nightingale.
Robert Fellowes, Esq., M.P., 1805.
Richard Hanbury Gurney, Esq., M.P., 1819.
Captain Sir William Hoste, K.C.B., K.M.T., 1820, with Nelson at
 the Battle of the Nile, 1 August, 1798.
Captain Edward Parry, K.C.B., 1821.
John Wodehouse, Esq., 1823; Baron Wodehouse, 1836.
Sir George Thomas Smith, 1824.
Isaac Preston, Esq., 1827; afterwards took name of Jermy,
 murdered by J. B. Rush, 28 November, 1848.
George Grant, Esq., 1829.
Samuel Bignold, Esq., 1830; founder of the Norwich Union Fire
 Insurance, knighted 1854.
Very Revd. George Pellew, 1831; Dean of Norwich.
Fitzroy Kelly, Esq., and Rt. Hon. Robert Grant, Judge Advocate
 General, 1831.
John Stracey, Esq., 1832.
Lord Stormont, M.P., 1832.
Sir James Scarlett, K.C., M.P., 1832.
Lord Walpole, M.P. for E. Norfolk, The Hon. Robert Campbell
 Scarlett, and the Hon. E. Wodehouse, M.P. for E. Norfolk,
 1835.

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Francis Larwood, Esq., and Thomas Emerson, Esq., 1743.
William Arderon, F.R.S., 1750.
Matthew Goss, Esq., 1756.
Richard Fayerman, Clerk, 1752.
Edward King, Esq., 1760.
John Manning, Esq., M.D., and Capt. George Farmer, 1760.
John Day, Esq., 1770.
Francis Twiss, Esq., 1772.
William Peete, Esq., 1774.
Sir O. J. Leeke, 1779.
Charles Harvey, Esq., 1784.
Edward Rigby, Esq., 1788; father of Lady Eastlake.
Henry Partridge, Esq., 1788.
Robert Alderson, Esq., 1807; uncle of Mrs. Opie, father of Baron Alderson, and grandfather of Lady Salisbury, wife of the Conservative Premier.
Henry Samuel Partridge, Esq., 1813.
Thomas Coldwell, Esq., 1814.

Under the provisions of the Act of 1886, the following have received the honorary freedom for services rendered to the City:

Sir Harry Bullard, 1887.
William Cadge, Esq., M.R.C.S., 1890.
J. J. Colman, Esq., M.P., 1893.
Sir Peter Eade, 1895.
Sir Samuel Hoare, 24 July, 1906.

"Old Crome."

Next, perhaps, in order of interest is the admirable portrait (over the door) of John Crome, the "Old Crome" of the art world; of whom Borrow, in prophetic vein, wrote: "The little dark man with the brown coat and the top-boots whose name will one day be considered the chief ornament of the old town, and whose works will at no distant period rank amongst the proudest pictures of England—and England against the world."—("Lavengro," ch. xxi.) This portrait, painted by Dr. Woodhouse, of

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Caius College, Cambridge, was presented to the city by Joseph Crome, son of "Old Crome."

Archbishop Parker.

On the right hand the visitor will see a portrait of the first post-Reformation Archbishop, Matthew Parker, taken two years before his death. This great man, native of the city, where he was educated, and founder of a lectureship in one of the city churches, and of an exhibition at the Grammar School, but better known to the world for his zeal in promoting the Reformation, and restraining the Puritans, and for his superintendence of the issue of the Scriptures known as the Bishop's Bible (completed in 1568). A Memorial Brass to Archbishop Parker, the work of Mr. Harold East, a Norwich craftsman, was unveiled by Bishop Sheepshanks in St. Saviour's Church, 17 July, 1907. Parker founded the Society of Antiquaries, and became the hero of the "Nag's Head Fable."

Chief Justice Coke.

"The greatest master of English Law," as he has been called, was born at Mileham, Norfolk, 1 February, 1551-2, educated at Norwich Grammar School and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was Recorder of Norwich, 1582-1595, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, 1606, died at Stoke Pogis, 3 September, 1634, and buried at Tittleshall, Norfolk, where there is a splendid marble monument to his memory, with a full-length effigy. This portrait was painted in 1587. Though Coke will be remembered as a defender of popular and parliamentary liberties, his brutal treatment of Raleigh leaves an indelible blot on his record. The name was in his own day, and by the family of Lord Leicester is, pronounced Cooke, and was frequently written so. The portrait of Sir Edward Coke in the National Portrait Gallery, shows

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a face of much distinction, though of a somewhat haughty and contemptuous cast.

Portraits of some Norwich Worthies.

Near Parker and Coke is a curious tablet recording the bequest of Sir Peter Rede (whose portrait is on the west wall) for the great bell of St. Peter Mancroft to be "for ever runge at Fower of the Clocke in the Morninge, and at Eight of the Clocke at night, for the helpe and benefit of traveillers." Alas for the "for ever" of the dead hand! Other portraits are:—William Hankes, Mayor, 1816; Thomas Layer, Mayor, 1576; Barnard Church, Mayor, 1651, and M.P., 1656; Augustine Briggs (the friend of Sir Thomas Browne), 1670, a sturdy Royalist, whose memory is preserved in Briggs Street; Thomas King, Town Clerk, 1615; Robert Jannys, Mayor, 1517 and 1524. A curious portrait, with the figure of Death seizing the worthy citizen, who died in this chamber, and this quaint inscription:—

" For all welth, worship and prosperite
Fierce death ys cum, and restyd me,
For Jannys prayse God, I pray you all
Whose actes do remayne a memorall."

Jannys was a great benefactor, and there is a highly ornamental tomb over his remains in the Church of St. George, Colegate. Mrs. Joanna Smith gave £200 to the poor of Norwich; John Marsham, Mayor, 1508; Sir John Pettus, Mayor, 1608; Thomas Hall, Mayor, 1572; Sir Thomas White, Lord Mayor of London (see notice of him in "Dictionary of National Biography"); Sir Peter Rede, *temp. Queen Elizabeth*; John Norman, Mayor, 1714; Lady Ann Rede, widow of Sir Peter Rede; Augustine Steward (this powerful citizen ransomed St. Andrew's Hall from Henry VIII.); William Barnham; Robert Holmes, Alderman, 1655; Robert Yarham, Mayor, 1591; Henry Fawcett,

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a city benefactor; Sir Joseph Payne, Mayor, knighted at the Restoration, 1660; Aleyn Percy, priest, 1549; William Doughty, a charitable donor, 1687; Sir James Hobart, Recorder and M.P., 1496; Thomas Emerson, 1739; Francis Windham, Recorder, 1592; and Sir B. Wrench, M.D., 1747.

The following is a list of the portraits in the Council Chamber :—

(*Commencing over Entrance Door.*)

1. CROME, JOHN. Known as "Old Crome," the famous Norwich Artist. Born in Norwich 22 December, 1768, where he died 22 April, 1821. This portrait was presented to the City by his son Joseph Crome. Painted by J. T. Woodhouse, M.D. (1780-1845) of Caius College, Cambridge.

2. WINDHAM, FRANCIS. Recorder of Norwich, 1576. Justice of the Common Pleas in 1579, died at his house in Mancroft parish, and was buried in the Church, 18 July, 1592.

3. WRENCH, SIR BENJAMIN, M.D. Eminent physician; born in the parish of St. Saviour, Norwich, in 1665, died aged 82, and buried 19 August, 1747, in the chancel of St. John, Maddernmarket. Painted by Heins.

4. HANKES, WILLIAM. Sheriff of Norwich 1811, Mayor 1816. Painted by George Clint, A.R.A.

5. LAYER, THOMAS. Sheriff of Norwich 1567, Mayor 1576, 1585, and 1595. M.P. for Norwich 1586. Died 1614, aged 76.

6. CHURCH, BARNARD. Sheriff of Norwich 1644, Mayor 1651. M.P. for Norwich, 1654 to 1656. He bestowed many benefactions upon the City by his will dated 15 January, 1685.

7. Assigned to PARMENTER, ANTHONY. Sheriff of Norwich 1706, Mayor 1717.

8. BRIGGS, AUGUSTINE. Sheriff of Norwich 1660,

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Mayor 1670. M.P. for Norwich 1678 to 1684. He died 28 August, 1684, aged 67.

9. KING, THOMAS. Town Clerk of Norwich 1615.

10. JANNYS, ROBERT. Sheriff of Norwich 1509, Mayor 1517, and 1524.

11. SMITH, MRS. JOANNA. Blomefield states (Vol. III. p. 358), that: "Mrs. Joan Smith of London, Widow, gave £200 to purchase 20 marks a year for the relief of the poor of the city of Norwich, to be distributed in bread where most need shall be: by 5 - every Sunday weekly, unto the world's end, &c."

12. MARSHAM, JOHN. Sheriff of Norwich 1510. Mayor 1518.

13. PETTUS, SIR JOHN. Sheriff of Norwich 1598. Mayor 1608. Died 1614. There are sumptuous memorials to him, and other members of his family in the Church of St. Simon and St. Jude.

14. HALL, THOMAS. "Portrait of Thos. Hall, Esqr. who in the year 1715. founded the Sacramental Lecture in this City, & gave the Gold Chain now worn by the Mayor Elect. Presented by John Taylor. Esq., a descendant of that Gentn. in 1821 to the Common Council." The donor, John Taylor, Esq., was an eminent Unitarian, who died 23 June, 1826, aged 76, and is buried in the Octagon Chapel.

15. Doubtfully assigned to SOUTHWELL, FRANCIS. Blomefield states that in 1674 the portrait was hung up and a copy of it made (by Mr. Moreland, painter, and sent to Sir Robert Southwell, Kt.

16. WHITE, SIR THOMAS. "He has rarely, if ever, been surpassed among merchants as a benefactor to education and to civic bodies." Born at Reading in 1492. died at Oxford, where he founded St. John's College. 12 February, 1567. He was knighted 2 October, 1553. and elected Lord Mayor of London, 29 October, 1553. See Blomefield's "Norfolk," 1806 (Vol. III. p. 260).

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17. Doubtfully assigned to CARVER, THOMAS. Sheriff of Norwich 1631, and Mayor elect 1641.

18. READE, SIR PETER. He was the son of John Reade, Mayor of Norwich in 1496, and he is commemorated on a brass at St. Peter Mancroft Church. He was, says Blomefield, knighted by Charles V. at the winning of Tunis in 1538.

19. NORMAN, JOHN. Sheriff of Norwich 1705, Mayor 1714. He died 19 May, 1724, and is buried in the vestry of Old Catton Church, near Norwich, where there is a lengthy commemorative inscription.

20. READE, MRS. ANN. "Mrs. Ann Reade." Widow of Sir Peter Reade (No. 18) in a furred gown, holding a book. She died 16 April, 1577, and there is an altar tomb to her memory in St. Margaret's Church.

21. STEWARD, AUGUSTINE. Sheriff of Norwich 1526, Mayor 1534, 1546, 1556. M.P. for Norwich 1547. Augustine Steward was a very powerful citizen in his day, and by his will of 9 October, 1570, bequeathed considerable property to the City, but this seems to have been lost.

22. BARNHAM, WILLIAM. Sheriff of Norwich 1648, Mayor 1652, M.P. 1658 and again in 1660.

23. COKE, SIR EDWARD. Appointed Recorder of Norwich 1582. M.P. for Norfolk 1592, 1625-1627. He became Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1606, and died at Stoke Pogis, 3 September, 1634, aged 82. He is buried at Tittleshall, Norfolk, where there is a splendid tomb to his memory.

24. Doubtfully assigned to MOUNDFORD, FRANCIS. First Steward of Norwich 1521.

25. PARKER MATTHEW. "Archbishop Parker, 1573, *Ætatis Suae Anno 71 Die Mensis Augusti Sexto Mundus Transit Et Concupisce[n]tia Eius. Anno Domini 1573.*" Born in St. Saviour's Parish, Norwich, 6 August, 1504; he was Archbishop of Canterbury from 1559 till his death in Lambeth Palace, 17 May, 1575.

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26. HOLMES, ROBERT. Sheriff of Norwich 1646. Blomefield states that he was a benefactor to the Children's Hospital, Norwich. The date of the portrait is 1668.
27. YARHAM, ROBERT. Sheriff of Norwich 1582, Mayor 1591, M.P. for Norwich in 1592.
28. Doubtfully assigned to DENNY, WILLIAM. Steward of Norwich 1618. Recorder of Norwich 1630-1642.*
29. Doubtfully assigned to HERNSEY, ROBERT. Sheriff of Norwich 1608, Mayor 1632. "Made at the City charge, ordered to be hung up 1634." Blomefield's "Norwich," II. p. 230.
30. FAWCETT, HENRY. Sheriff of Norwich 1608. His arms are depicted on the portrait, and are also on his tomb in the north chapel of St. Michael Coslany. He died 21 January, 1619, and left numerous benefactions to Norwich.
31. PAYNE, SIR JOSEPH, KNT. Sheriff of Norwich 1654, Mayor 1660. He died 15 August, 1688, aged 68.
32. PERCY, ALAN, PRIEST. "Aleyn Percy, Priest, 1549." Brother of Henry, Earl of Northumberland. He was a benefactor to this Council Chamber.
33. DOUGHTY, WILLIAM. "William Doughty, Esqr., 1687." By his will, dated 25 April, 1687, he left £6.000 to found the Hospital now known by his name in Calvert Street, Norwich.
34. HOBART, SIR JAMES. Recorder and M.P. for Norwich in 1496
35. EMERSON, THOMAS. Sheriff of Norwich 1785. "Thos. Emerson, Esqr., who in the Year 1739 gave Two Gold Chains to be worn by the Sheriffs of this City. He died during his shrievalty. Painted by Heins."

* W.D. and others are omitted from the printed lists of Recorders.

Police Court.

1. **TOMPSON, NOCKOLD.** Sheriff of Norwich 1753, Mayor 1759. He was a brewer at the Old Brewery in King Street, Norwich, and for many years a strong ale, generally known as "Tompson's Nog," was greatly in request. Painted by Heins, 1756.

2. **DE HAGUE, ELISHA, JUN.** Town Clerk of Norwich 1792 till his death in 1826. Painted by Sir William Beechey in 1825.

3. **SIMPSON, WILLIAM.** Mr. Simpson was Chamberlain and Town Clerk of Norwich 1826-1834, and for 35 years Treasurer of the County of Norfolk. He died 5 December, 1834, aged 65; it was to Mr. Simpson that George Borrow was apprenticed: he describes his master in Ch. XIX. of "Lavengro" as "a choice specimen of a class which no longer exists—a gentleman lawyer of the old school." Painted by Thomas Phillips, R.A. (1770-1845).

4. **HARMER, SAMUEL.** Speaker of the Common Council of this City, Septr., 1798. Painted by John Opie.

5. **DE HAGUE, ELISHA, SEN.** Speaker of the Common Council, 1764. Painted by Adolphe.

Committee Room.

6. **MARSHALL, JOHN.** Sheriff of Norwich 1834, Mayor 1838 and 1841.

Entrance Hall.

1. **READ, CLARE SEWELL.** "Clare Sewell Read, 1897. A representative of Norfolk in Parliament 1865-1885, and Secretary to the Local Government Board 1874-1875. Painted by desire of his friends and neighbours in grateful recognition of his services to agriculture." He died in London, 21 August, 1905, aged 79. Painted by J. J. Shannon, A.R.A.

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The Maces and Regalia.

The Regalia and Plate of the Corporation are of great interest and value; they are kept in glass-fronted closets in the Committee Room below the Council Chamber. The following is a complete list of them:—

MACE OF ROCK CRYSTAL, mounted in Silver, Gilt, and Jewelled, presented by St. George's Company, 1551. This is considered one of the most beautiful and remarkable Maces in England. There is only one other like it known in Europe.

BASIN AND EWER of Silver Double Gilt, weighing 175 ozs., replica of one given by Archbishop Parker, "to be delivered from Mayor to Mayor by indenture for ever"—but unfortunately lost.

SWORD OF STATE, presented by St. George's Company, 1705. The blade is of the sixteenth century, and is of Spanish manufacture.

MACE, Silver Gilt, presented by Lord Henry Howard, 1671.

MACE, Silver Gilt, presented by Sir Robert Walpole, 1733.

MACE, of Ebony, with Silver head representing St. George and the Dragon, presented in 1731 by St. George's Company, at its dissolution, to the City.

TWO MACES of Ebony, with Silver heads representing the Arms of Norwich, presented by St. George's Company to the City in 1705.

MAYOR'S CHAIN AND MEDAL, of Gold, presented by Mr. Matthew Goss, 1757.

DEPUTY-MAYOR'S CHAIN, of Gold, presented by Mr. Thomas Hall, 1716. Worn by the Mayors until 1757.

SHERIFFS' CHAINS, of Gold, presented by Mr. Thomas Emerson, 1739.

CHAINS of Silver, Parcel Gilt, formerly worn by the "Waits," or City Musicians.

SALT AND COVER, Silver Gilt, presented by Sir Peter Rede, 1567.

EWER AND SALVER, Silver Gilt, presented by the Honble. Hy. Howard, 1663. These are considered admirable examples of English Goldsmiths' work in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. They were made in 1597. Facsimiles of these were presented to Prince Albert Victor of Wales by the Corporation and Citizens on the occasion of his coming of age.

TWO FLAGONS, Silver Gilt, the Hall mark is of the year 1618. Facsimiles of these were presented to T.R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales by the Corporation and Citizens on the occasion of their "Silver Wedding."

- STANDING CUP, Silver Gilt, presented by Mr. John Kirkpatrick, the learned antiquary, 1729.
- A TAZZA CUP, Silver Gilt, presented by Mr. Peter Petersen, a famous Norwich Silversmith of the sixteenth century.
- TWO TAZZA CUPS, Silver Gilt, presented by John Blenerhasset, Esq., Steward in 1563.
- TWO TANKARDS, given by Thos. Herring, Esq., 1630.
- TWO TANKARDS, given by Mr. Justice Windham, 1597.
- FOUR SAUCE BOATS, purchased in 1761.
- TWO GRAVY BOATS, purchased in 1735.
- A FLAGON, given by Mr. Tobias Dehem, 1629.
- A FLAGON, made in 1634.
- THREE CUPS, given by Mr. Thos. Spendlove, 1633.
- A CUP, given by Mr. Justice Windham, 1597.
- TWO PEPPER CASTORS.
- A SUGAR CASTOR.
- EIGHT SALT CELLARS, purchased by the Corporation in 1735.
- TWO LARGE SPOONS, made in 1733.
- FORTY SPOONS, of various dates.
- CAP OF STATE, formerly worn by the City Chamberlain (now called the City Treasurer), who also carried the Sword of State, No. 2. A larger Cap, called a Cap of Maintenance, was worn on very important occasions.

A special, finely illustrated article, on the Norwich Corporation Plate appeared in *The Connoisseur* of March, 1907.

The ancient doorway in the southern wall of the Guildhall, facing the Market Place, known as the "Bassingham Gateway," formerly stood in London Street, bought by Mr. William Wilde, Coroner, for £12, to prevent its removal from the City in 1857. Above the "gate" are the arms of Henry VII., the arms of the Goldsmiths' Company, to which John Bassingham, its builder, belonged, and the arms of Norwich. This now forms the Magistrates' entrance to the Guildhall, but is not in character with its architectural surroundings.



ST. ANDREW'S HALL.

ST. ANDREW'S HALL.

HIS, the finest relic of the friars in Norwich, is equi-distant from the Cathedral and from the Guildhall, being approached from Tombland by Prince's Street, formerly Hundegate, and from the Market Place by Exchange and St. Andrew's Streets. The history of this building is of extreme interest, inasmuch as it was the grand church of the Dominicans, or Black Friars. This order came to Norwich in 1226, and took up their quarters Over the Water, in Colegate. In 1307 they obtained the site of the house of the Friars de Penitentia, or Sack Friars,* in Wymer, or Westwick, suppressed by Pope Gregory X, though some of the *Fratres de Sacco* remained in England until the final suppression of the

* So called because their dress was cut without other form than that of a simple bag or sack, and made of coarse cloth, like sack-cloth.

religious order in the sixteenth century; there the Dominicans began to build their new convent, but finding themselves pressed for room, as the site of the Sack Friars was bounded on the south by a lane and a number of houses, they obtained, with some difficulty, leave to acquire the lane and the houses on which to build a church. In 1413 the convent with many houses was partly destroyed by fire, two Friars perishing in the flames. This caused the Friars to retreat to their former quarters, while a new church was being built on a larger scale. Thus while the conventional buildings are of the Decorated period, the church was for the most part of the Perpendicular style.

The Church of the Dominicans.

This church was a stately pile, consisting of nave, north and south aisles, with choir, or presbytery, separated completely from the nave, entrance being had thereto by a central door. The choir, now Blackfriars' Hall, was the private chapel of the Friars, while the nave and the aisles formed the public church, in which they preached and ministered to all who chose to attend their services. The choir was filled with stained-glass windows, and the panelling of the walls was curiously painted and gilded with pictures representing incidents in scriptural history and legends of the saints. In the church a large rood stood over an elaborate screen in the arch, in which the organ is placed; and the lights were kept burning in chapels at the east end of the aisles. At the point where the choir and nave join was an octagonal steeple enriched with crocketted pinnacles, principally the gift of a Norfolk noble, Sir Simon de Felbrigge, standard-bearer to Richard II. This tower fell in 1712. The open space in front of the Hall was formerly the Green Yard, where sermons were preached from a pulpit in the open air, after the preachings at the Green Yard Cross, against the west side of the Bishop's palace, were discontinued.

Guide to Norwich

On the dissolution of the religious houses, the citizens prayed the King for a grant of the church and house of the Black Friars for a perpetual free school, but Alderman Augustine Steward urged that the church should be used for assemblies, "as they used heretofore to do," and "to have a pulpit for all strangers and others to preach in every Sunday and holiday when there was no sermon at the Cathedral Cross." King Henry VIII. then granted the building to the city for £81, and church and convent were stripped of their valuables and decorations. The timber was converted into market stalls, the lead from the roof was sold to the rapacious King for £152. A free Grammar School was established here till the Carnary in the Close was given for that purpose in the reign of Edward VI. The choir was used for some time as a Chapel for the Corporation, in which daily service was performed. Having obtained this stately pile, and re-named it the New Hall, the citizens utilised it for a variety of purposes—quaint Sunday "Interludes," mayoral feasts of great magnificence, assizes, Courts of Conscience, for recovery of small debts, &c. The first Mayor's Feast in the Common Hall, as it was also called, was in 1544. On their settlement here, the Dutch refugees had it for service, while the Walloons had the choir. Subsequently, as we have seen, the Walloons had the chapel of the Bishop for a time, and the Dutch were granted a lease of the choir (Blackfriars' Hall), in 1713, for two hundred years. A sermon in Dutch and English is still preached annually in June or July in that building by the chaplain to the Dutch Embassy in London. It may be remembered that the crypt of Canterbury Cathedral is allotted for the use of the French Walloon Church there.

Among the many civic feasts held in the New Hall was one given by the Mayor, William Mingay, in 1561, to the Duke of Norfolk, Earls of Northumberland and Huntingdon, Lords Howard and Willoughby, with other distinguished

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guests. His worship's share of the charges is recorded in the following bill :—

		<i>£ s. d.</i>
Eight stone of Beef, 14 lbs. to the stone	...	0 5 4
Two collars of Brawn	...	0 1 4
Four Geese	...	0 1 4
Eight pints of Butter	...	0 1 6
A fore-quarter of Veal	...	0 0 10
A hind-quarter, ditto	...	0 1 0
Leg of Mutton	...	0 0 3
Loyn of Mutton and shoulder of Veal	...	0 1 0
A breast and wast of Mutton	...	0 0 7
Six Plovers	...	0 1 0
Four brace of Partridges	...	0 2 0
Four couple of Rabbits	...	0 1 8
Two Guinea Pigs	...	0 1 0
Four couples of Hens	...	0 2 0
Two couples of Mallards	...	0 1 0
Thirty-four Eggs	...	0 1 0
Two bushell of Flour	...	0 1 6
Sixteen loaves of white Bread	...	0 0 4
Eighteen wheaten, ditto	...	0 0 9
Three loaves mislin, ditto	...	0 0 3
One barrel double Beer	...	0 2 6
One barrel small Beer	...	0 1 0
One quarter of Wood	...	0 2 2
Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, and Greens	...	0 0 3
Four pound of Barberys and Sugar	...	0 1 6
Fruit and Almonds	...	0 0 7
Sweet Water and Perfumes	...	0 0 4
Sixteen Oranges	...	0 0 2
Two gallons of white Wine and Claret	...	0 2 0
One quart of Sack	...	0 0 9
One quart of Malmsey	...	0 0 5
One quart of Bastard	...	0 0 3
One quart of Muscadine	...	0 0 6

£1 18 1

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This sum must be multiplied many times over to bring it into current value. The small proportion of mutton to beef is very noticeable.

On this occasion, a wealthy citizen, John Martin, delivered after dinner the following exhilarating speech : " Maister Mayor of Norwich, and it please your Worship, you have feasted us like a king. God bless the Queen's Grace. We have fed plentifully, and now, whilom I can speak plain English, I heartily thank you, Maister Mayor; and so do we all. Answer, boys, answer. Your beer is pleasant and potent, and will soon catch us by the *cuput*, and stop our manners: And so, huzza for the Queen's Majesty's Grace, and all her bonny brow'd Dames of Honour. Huzza for Maister Mayor and our good Dame Mayoress, His Noble Grace.* there he is. God bless him, and all his jolly company. To all our friends round country, who have a penny in their purse, and an English heart in their bodies, to keep out Spanish Dons, and Papists with their faggots to burn our whiskers. Shove it about, twirl your cap cases, handle your jugs, and huzza for Maister Mayor, and his brethren, their worshipes."

St. Andrew's Hall is 124 feet long and 64 feet wide. There are seven arches on each side, large and lofty, of the usual Perpendicular character. Six windows of four-lights in the north aisle, the easternmost window of the south aisle, and the windows of the clerestory are beautiful examples of Perpendicular work. The roof, which is of chestnut-wood, and was, till within a few years, open-timbered—though now close boarded—is also of Perpendicular character. The five westernmost windows of three-lights in the south aisle are of the Decorated style, and probably belonged to the earlier church which was built here, dedicated to the

* The Duke of Norfolk.

Virgin. In the year 1863, the Hall underwent extensive alterations under the direction of the Corporation. The orchestra and gallery were previous to that time at the west end. The exterior walls were then refaced with flint, the stone-work repaired, the roof re-covered with lead, the south porch rebuilt, and the large west doorway opened beneath the modern west window, which replaced an old one of inferior design. In this Hall the Norfolk and Norwich Musical Festivals are held triennially. Sloping galleries are for this occasion fixed in the aisles and at the west end of the Hall. Large political, social, and religious meetings are frequently held in this Hall, and on Saturday evenings during the winter popular Concerts are provided by the Corporation.

The Organ,

which stands at the top of the orchestra, in a recess at the base of the tower, was erected by public subscription, and formally presented to the Corporation on 23 October, 1880, by Hugh Barclay, Esq., treasurer to the Organ Fund, on behalf of the subscribers. The then Mayor, Mr. (afterwards Sir) Harry Bullard, M.P., acknowledged the gift. The inscription on a brass tablet over the organist's seat is as follows: "This organ was built by Bryceson Brothers and Ellis, London, and erected by public subscription raised by committee, presided over by Harry Bullard, Esq., during the second year of his mayoralty, and presented to the Corporation of the City of Norwich, October, 1880. Walter E. Hansell, William Heaver, Charles E. Noverre, Hon. Secs." The cost of the instrument, with hydraulic machinery for working the bellows, was £1,874 5s. It has thirty-three stops, and is a very fine-toned instrument, suitable for solo playing as well as for the support

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of a chorus and orchestra in performance of oratorios, and other grand musical compositions. The pedal board is concave and radiating, and all the largest front pipes speak from valves placed immediately under them, actuated by pneumatic tubular transmission, instead of from their sound boards. The swell reeds—contra fagotto, horn, oboe, and vox humana—are on separate pallets, and have also extra pressure of wind. E. Bunnett, Esq., Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O., is the city organist.

The Committee Rooms,

On the north side of the Hall, are modern adjuncts, which contain some views and prints, the property of the Hall Keeper, who, on request, shows them to visitors. He also has on sale official catalogues of the pictures in the Public Buildings of Norwich, price 2*d.* each. They contain some fuller particulars than could be given in the following list:—

Portraits and Paintings.

Commencing at the right-hand side of Entrance Hall.

This List is used by kind permission of the Corporation.

1. CHURCHMAN, SIR THOMAS. Sheriff of Norwich 1757, Mayor 1761. Sir Thomas Churchman planted the elms in Chapel Field Gardens in 1746. Painted by Thomas Bardwell, born at Woodton, Norfolk, 1704; died 8 September, 1767.

2. BIGNOLD, SIR SAMUEL. Sheriff of Norwich 1830, Mayor 1833, 1848, 1853, 1872. Son of Thomas Bignold, founder of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance. He was knighted in 1854 and was M.P. for Norwich the same year; died 2 January, 1876. Painted by J. P. Knight, R.A., in 1850, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1851, and placed in this Hall, 17 May, 1854.

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3. HARVEY, CHARLES. Recorder of Norwich 1801 to 1826. M.P. for Norwich 1812 to 1818; he assumed the name of Savile Onley in December, 1822, on the death of his maternal uncle, the Rev. Charles Onley, and died at Stisted Hall, Essex, 31 August, 1843, aged 87. Painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

4. STARLING, THOMAS. Sheriff of Norwich 1765, Mayor 1767. Painted by William Williams.

5. YALLOP, SIR JOHN HARRISON. Sheriff of Norwich 1805, Mayor 1815 and 1831. Died at Brighton 14 June, 1837, aged 72. Painted by George Clint, A.R.A., in 1815.

6. SMITH, WILLIAM. M.P. for Norwich from 1802 to 1806 and 1807 to 1826. He was grandfather of Florence Nightingale. Painted by T. C. Thompson, and placed in this Hall 13 September, 1814. Settled in London 1818, contributed to Academy, *all* portraits. Last in 1842.

7. WALPOLE, ROBERT, Earl of Orford. "The Right Hon. Robert, Earl of Orford, presented this Portrait to the Constitution Club 1743." This celebrated statesman was presented with the freedom of Norwich in 1733, and in 1734 gave the Corporation a handsome gilt mace, which figures in the portraits of several Mayors. As Sir Robert Walpole he was M.P. for Castle Rising 1688-1701, and M.P. for Lynn 1702-1741, created Viscount Walpole in Norfolk, and Earl of Orford in Suffolk. Died in London, 18 March, 1745. Painted by Heins. There were two painters of this name, father and son, who resided in Norwich, where the son was born in 1740, and it is apparently impossible to distinguish some of their later works.

8. MARSH, ROBERT. Sheriff of Norwich 1719, Mayor 1731. Painted by Heins.

9. EDWARD I. and QUEEN ELEANORA. A Subject picture from Thomson's "Tragedy of Edward and Eleanor." Painted and presented to the Corporation

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of Norwich, 1787, by William Martin, a native of Norwich.

10. THE DEATH OF LADY JANE GREY. A companion picture to the above, also by Martin. Both these pictures were engraved by Bartolozzi.

11. VERE, THOMAS. Sheriff of Norwich 1713, Mayor 1735. Painted by Heins.

12. HOBART, LORD JOHN. M.P. for Norfolk 1727, created Baron Hobart of Blickling, 17 May, 1728, and first Earl of Buckingham, 5 September, 1746. He died in 1756. Painted by Heins.

13. HOBART, HON. HENRY, M.P. for Norwich 1786 till his death in 1799. Painted by John Opie (1761-1807) in 1802.

14. BROWN, CRISP, Sheriff of Norwich 1814, Mayor 1817. He actively promoted a scheme to make "Norwich a port," and died at sea 20 August, 1830, aged 63. Painted by Joseph Clover (1725-1811), a native of Norwich.

15. WINDHAM, RIGHT HON. WILLIAM. A profound scholar, accomplished orator, and distinguished statesman; Secretary for War under Pitt, with a seat in the Cabinet, an unprecedented distinction for that office; died 4 June, 1810, aged 60, and buried at Felbrigg, his Norfolk seat. Painted by John Hoppner (1758-1810). This picture was engraved in mezzotint by Reynolds.

16. HARVEY, ROBERT, Sheriff of Norwich 1727, Mayor 1738. Painted by William Smith (1707-1764).

17. NELSON, HORATIO, VISCOUNT. This Portrait, presented by the Corporation of Norwich, said to be the last for which Nelson sat, was painted in 1801, on his return to England after the Battle of the Nile. Leaning against a cannon is a representation of the sword presented by Nelson to this City, exhibited in the Council Chamber at the Guildhall. Painted by Sir William Beechey, who lived in Norwich from 1781 onwards. Removing to London he became famous, was knighted in

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1798, and died at Hampstead. 28 January, 1839, aged 86.
Engraved by Edward Bell.

18. PATTESON, JOHN. Sheriff of Norwich 1785, Mayor 1788. M.P. for Norwich 1806-1812. Painted by Sir William Beechey.

19. HARBORD, SIR HARBORD. "Sir Harbord Harbord, Bart. M.P." M.P. for Norwich 1756 till 1786, when he was raised to the Peerage as 1st Baron Suffield of Gunton, Norfolk, where he died 4 February, 1810, aged 77. Painted by Thomas Gainsborough (1727-1788) in 1783. This portrait was engraved by J. R. Smith.

20. BACK, THOMAS. Sheriff of Norwich 1801, Mayor 1809. Mr. Back died in the Guildhall Council Chamber, 21 February, 1820, aged 52. Painted by Joseph Clover.

21. STAFFORD, LORD. Henry Valentine Jerningham, 9th Baron Stafford, died at his seat, Costessey Hall, Norwich. 30 November, 1884. Painted by J. P. Knight, R.A. (1803-1881).

22. TURNER, CHARLES. Sheriff of Norwich 1824, Mayor 1834. Painted by H. P. Briggs, R.A. (1791-1844).

23. TILLETT, JACOB HENRY, Mayor of Norwich 1859 and 1875. M.P. for Norwich 1870, 1875, and 1880. He was one of the three founders of the *Norfolk News*, and has been described as "the most potent political personal force that the century produced in Norwich." He died 30 January, 1892, aged 74. Painted by Frederick Sandys, a native of Norwich (born Sands), who died 25 June, 1904, in his 76th year.

24. NUTHALL, BENJAMIN, Sheriff of Norwich 1718, Mayor 1721 and 1749. Painted by Heins.

25. COLMAN, J. J., Sheriff of Norwich 1862, Mayor 1867. "Jeremiah James Colman, Esq., Sheriff 1862-3, Mayor 1867-8, Representative in Parliament 1871-95." Mr. Colman was the head of the world-famous firm (J. and J. Colman), and a great public benefactor. He formed a unique collection of paintings and drawings by Artists of

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the "Norwich School," besides an unrivalled library of local books, tracts, &c. He died 18 September, 1898, aged 68, and by his will bequeathed to the Norwich Castle Museum a most valuable collection of pictures in oil and water-colours by deceased artists of the Norwich School. This portrait was unveiled October 27, 1899. Painted by Hubert Herkomer, R.A.

26. DERSLEY, JOHN, Sheriff of Norwich 1759, Mayor 1764. "John Dersley, Esq., Mayor 1764, who merited the just esteem of his Fellow Citizens for his administration of Justice in the office of Chief Magistrate of this City." Painted by Thomas Bardwell.

27. BULLARD, SIR HARRY, Sheriff of Norwich 1877, Mayor 1878, '79, '86. M.P. for Norwich 1895, until his death in 1903. In his second Mayoralty he opened Chapel Field Gardens, and the Organ in this hall was completed by public subscription amounting to nearly £2,000. This Portrait was placed in this Hall on 18 April, 1882. Painted by Frank Holl, A.R.A.

28. HURNARD, THOMAS, Sheriff of Norwich 1749, Mayor 1752. Painted by Heins.

29. HAROURT, JERMY, Sheriff of Norwich 1760, Mayor 1762. Painted by Thomas Bardwell.

30. FRANCIS, HENRY. Sheriff of Norwich 1820, Mayor 1824. Painted by Samuel Lane (1780-1859), a native of King's Lynn.

31. HERRING JOHN. Sheriff of Norwich 1786, Mayor 1799. Painted by John Opie.

32. ROGERS, ROBERT. Sheriff of Norwich 1743, Mayor 1758. Painted by Thomas Bardwell.

33. HARVEY, JOHN. Sheriff of Norwich 1784, Mayor 1792. He became Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, "Father of the City," and died at Thorpe Lodge, 9 February, 1842, aged 87. Painted by John Opie.

34. PARTRIDGE, ROBERT. Sheriff of Norwich 1780, Mayor 1784. He died in the Cathedral Close, Norwich,

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14 February, 1817, aged 70. Painted by Sir William Beechey.

35. PATTESON, JOHN STANIFORTH. Sheriff of Norwich 1811, Mayor 1823. He died at Cringleford, Norwich, 30 August, 1832, aged 50. Painted by Sir William Beechey.

36. COLOMBINE, PETER. Sheriff of Norwich 1751, Mayor 1755. He was the descendant of a French refugee. Painted by Herbert Stoppelaer, who died 1772.

37. SPRINGFIELD, THOMAS OSBORN. Sheriff of Norwich 1827, Mayor 1829 and 1836. He was extremely popular and familiarly known as "T.O."; died 24 April, 1858, aged 77. Painted by Philip Westcott (1815-1878).

38. HAWKES, ROBERT. Sheriff of Norwich 1819, Mayor 1822. He is depicted proceeding to church in his mayoral robes, just behind the swordbearer, wearing the cap of maintenance. He died at his house in Bethel Street, Norwich, 24 March, 1836, aged 62. Painted by B. R. Haydon (1786-1846). (See Chapters XXXVII. and XXXVIII. of "Lavengro.")

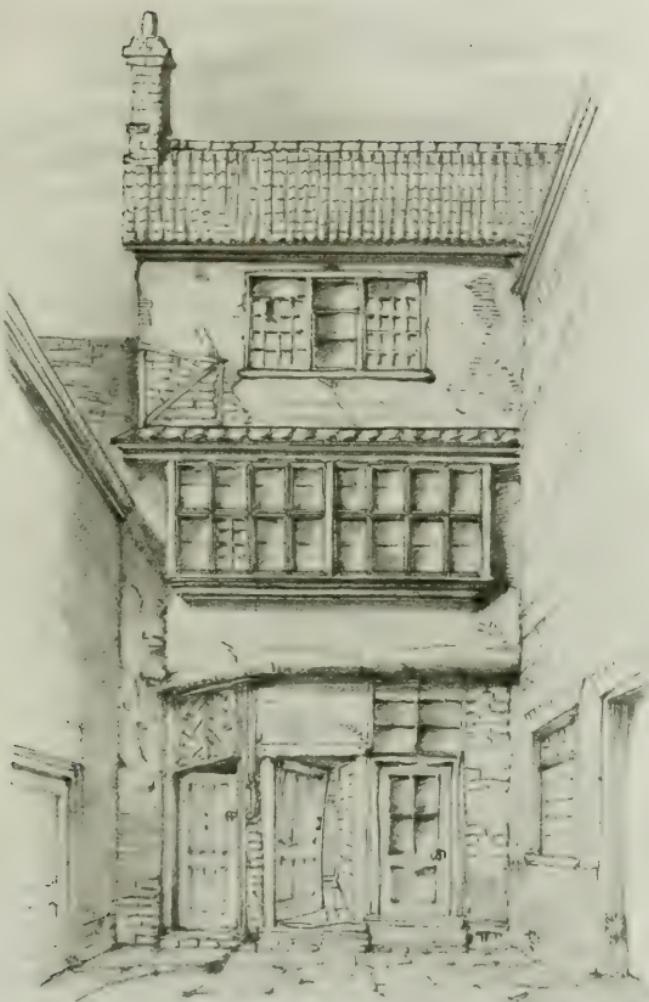
Blackfriars' Hall,

which is 100 ft. long and 32 ft. wide, is entered from St. Andrew's Hall by a passage under the orchestra, which leads into a vestibule, from which an ascent is made up a couple of steps. It has a good open-timbered roof, ten windows of five-lights in the Perpendicular style, and a fine east window of seven-lights of the Decorated style. Here are several pictures, which we specify, commencing on the left side of the Hall.

1. PRESS, JOHN. Sheriff of Norwich 1728, Mayor 1753. Painted by Thomas Bardwell.

2. CROWE, WILLIAM. Sheriff of Norwich 1741, Mayor 1747. Painted by Thomas Bardwell.

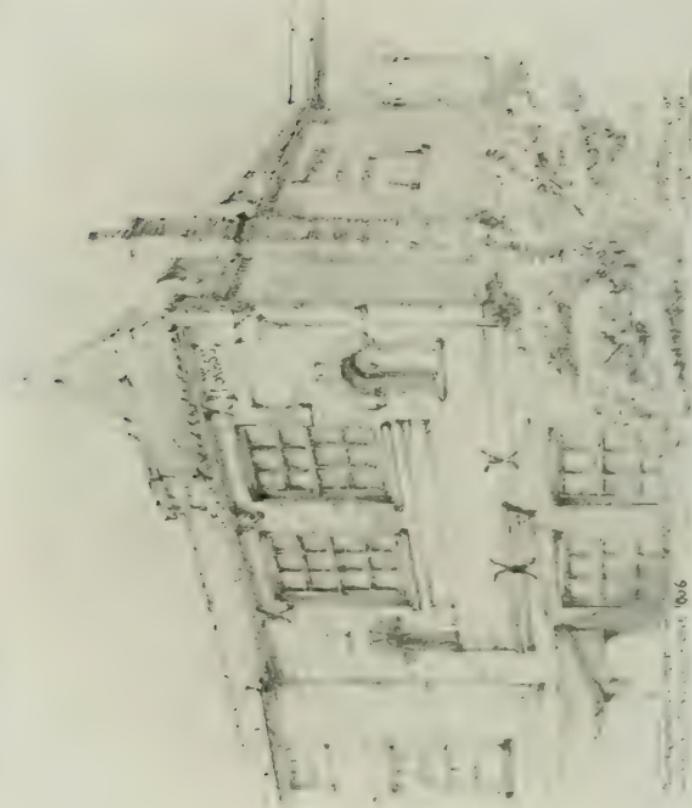
3. POOLE, JAMES. Sheriff of Norwich 1763, Mayor 1765. Painted by Thomas Bardwell.



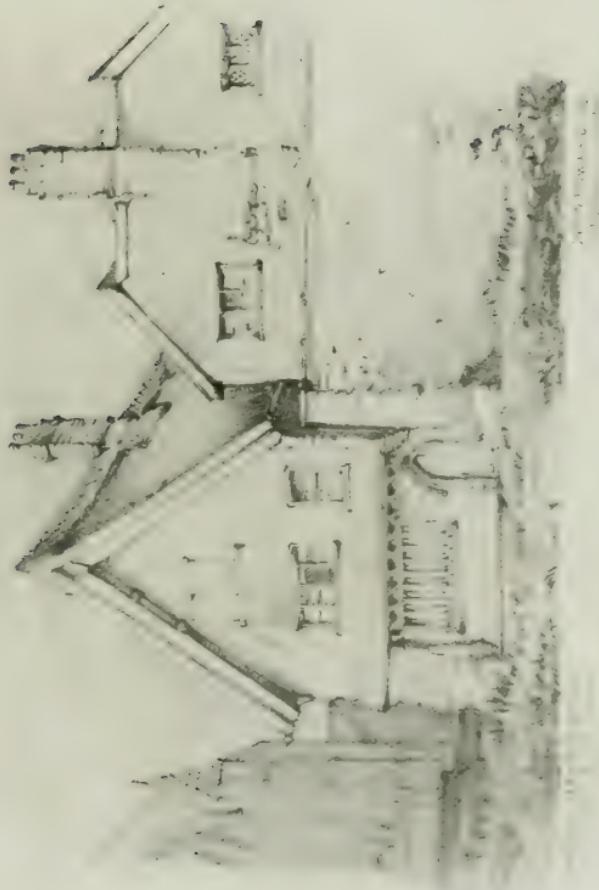
WRIGHT'S COURT ELM HILL
NORWICH JULY 1906

J. B. WILKINSON A.R.C.A.
NORWICH 1906

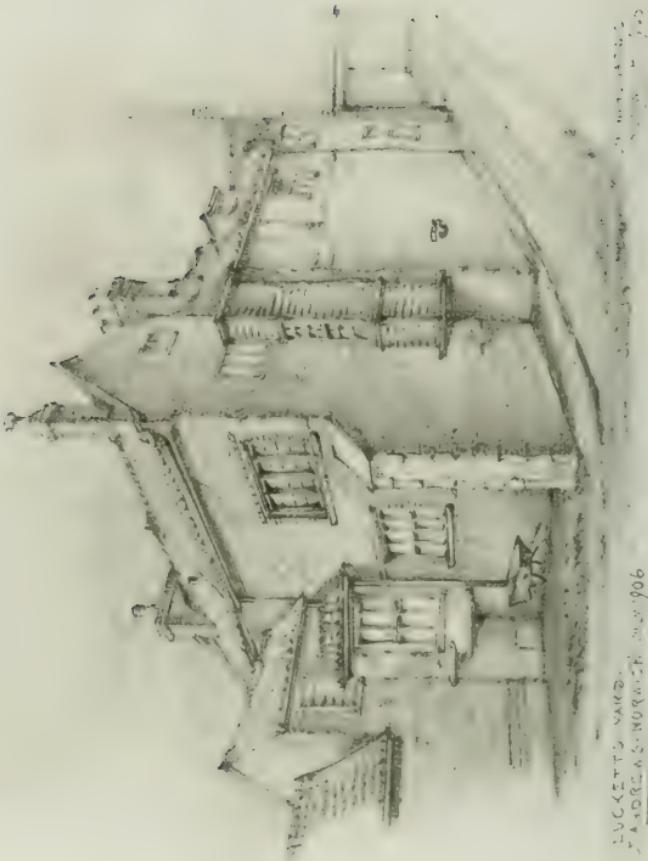
WRIGHT'S COURT, ELM HILL.



SIXTEENTH CENTURY HOUSE—NEXT GURNEY'S BANK.



BRITTON'S ARMS, ELM HILL.



LUCKETT'S YARD, ST. ANDREW'S.

L U C K E T T ' S Y A R D .
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4. QUEEN ANNE. Presented by the St. George's Company.
5. WIGGETT, WILLIAM. Sheriff of Norwich 1735, Mayor 1742. Painted by Heins 1743.
6. HANCOCK, BENJAMIN. Sheriff of Norwich 1761, Mayor 1763. Painted by J. A. Adolphe, who was in Norwich in 1764.
7. HARWOOD, THOMAS. Sheriff of Norwich 1713, Mayor 1728. Painted by Heins.
8. PRINCE GEORGE. Presented by the St. George's Company.
9. ARNAM, FRANCIS. Sheriff of Norwich 1723, Mayor 1732. Painted by Heins.
10. SPURRELL, JOHN. Sheriff of Norwich 1728, Mayor 1737. Painted by William Smith (1707-1764).
11. WALPOLE, HON. HORATIO. M.P. for Norwich 1734, till 4 June, 1753, when he was created Baron Walpole of Wolterton. He was brother of Sir Robert Walpole. Painted by Heins, 1740.
12. HARVEY, THOMAS. Sheriff of Norwich 1740, Mayor 1748. Painted by Heins.
13. BALDERSTONE, TIMOTHY. Sheriff of Norwich 1721, Mayor 1736. Painted by Heins.
14. CLARKE, WILLIAM. Sheriff of Norwich 1725, Mayor 1739. Painted by Heins.
15. GOODMAN, JOHN. Sheriff of Norwich 1751, Mayor 1757. Painted by Thomas Bardwell.
16. WALLER, SIMEON. Sheriff of Norwich 1736, Mayor 1745. Painted by Heins.
17. LEMAN, BARNABAS. Sheriff of Norwich 1804, Mayor 1813 and 1818. He died in Norwich 26 May, 1835, aged 91. Painted by Joseph Clover.
18. GAY, JOHN. Sheriff of Norwich 1746, Mayor 1754. Painted by Thomas Bardwell.
19. IVES, JEREMIAH. Sheriff of Norwich 1748, Mayor 1756. Painted by Herbert Stoppelaer.

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Upon the floor are slabs bearing inscriptions to members of the Dutch congregation which worshipped here for about two centuries. Mrs. Opie describes how on visiting the Dutch Church, with her husband, the celebrated painter, she began a frolicsome dance, when she suddenly beheld the name Christian on the pavement below. Says she, "I stopped in dismay, shocked to find that I had actually been dancing upon the grave of my old master, he who first taught me to dance!" A large Memorial Tablet, inscribed in Dutch, may be noticed on the north wall.



DUTCH CHURCH.

On the north side of this Hall is an interesting early English red brick vaulted building, known as Becket's Chapel, supposed to have been a portion of the first church of the Dominicans.

In this building the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, and Princess Louise were entertained at luncheon, when they attended the Musical Festival in 1896, exactly thirty years after the first visit of the Prince

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and Princess of Wales to Norwich, when they were likewise present at the Musical Festival.*

The Cloisters.

The true character of these conventional buildings may be more perfectly realised if the visitor will turn down St. George Street, pass the west end of the Hall, and look into the old cloisters of the Friars. When King Henry VIII. granted the Church and Convent of the Dominicans to the citizens, it was in part for the purpose of founding there a free Grammar School. Such school was there established till the reign of Edward VI., when the Charnel House in the Close was appropriated to that purpose. Some years ago part of the funds of the Grammar School endowment were taken to found a COMMERCIAL or MIDDLE SCHOOL, and this educational institution, opened 28 July, 1861, one of the most successful in the city, is carried on in the building on the north side of the Hall. The head master is Mr. W. R. Gurley, M.A. Let the visitor enter the gateway leading to the School playground, and he will find himself in the cloister garth of the Dominican convent.

On the east and the south the cloister walks are perfect. The latter walk, which has a fine vaulted roof, and was called the Dark Entry, runs parallel with St. Andrew's Hall. The Dormitory was over the Eastern Walk; on the opposite site was the Refectory, with the kitchen adjoining, and the Strangers' Hall hard by. On the south side toward the west end was the Infirmary. The Chapter House adjoined the centre of the Eastern Walk, and the Library occupied the eastern side of the Southern Cloister. The remains are believed to be more perfect than

* "The Annals of the Norfolk and Norwich Triennial Musical Festivals, 1824-1853," have been recorded by Mr. Robin H. Legge and Mr. W. E. Hansell, in a handsome illustrated volume, published by Messrs Jarrold and Sons.

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those of any other Convent of Friars still standing in the country. This Dominican establishment, whose offices extended down to the river, was on a magnificent scale. Elizabeth Woodville, Queen of Edward IV., her daughter, and suite were lodged here for some days in 1460, when pageants, plays, and festivals were provided for their entertainment by the citizens, whose efforts to amuse them were frustrated in the first instance by heavy rains, and then by the receipt of news of the death of the Queen's father and brother, Lords Rivers and Woodville.

At the Dissolution, the greater part of the convent was demolished, some of the inferior portions later on being granted to the Independents, Baptists, and Roman Catholics, as places in which to worship. Subsequently they were used as a Workhouse, and so continued to the present century.



THE PLEASURE GARDENS, THORPE.

CONISFORD.

THE best way to understand what Old Norwich was like, and to study its rise and progress, is to visit in turn the various districts in the order in which they were settled. One very useful result of this method will be that the visitor will be able to understand the causes which led to the rise and development of the City. We start then with Conisford, because it dates from the days of the Angle Kings, when the only settlement was between what is now the Castle Mound and the river.*

Starting from the Castle eastward, there was near the Golden Ball public-house, a CHURCH dedicated to ST. MARTIN, called IN BALLIVA, or BALLIA, because it belonged

* For the topography of the city, and the nomenclature of its highways, &c., the important memoir by John Kirkpatrick, on "The Streets and Lanes of the City of Norwich," edited in 1839 for the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society by the Rev. W. Hudson, F.S.A., should by all means be consulted. Mr. Kirkpatrick was a most careful and painstaking antiquary. He died in 1728, leaving an invaluable collection of local MSS. to the Corporation, and was buried in St. Helen's Church, having been Treasurer of the Great Hospital.

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to the bailiwick of the Castle, and associated with it was a small community of Friars, who became merged in the Carmelites.

St. John of Timberhill

is so called because it stands alongside an open space that was anciently the timber market. This church, of mixed styles, has chancel, nave, aisles, a Norman font, a squint, and a room over the south porch. The tower fell down in 1784, when the five bells were sold to pay for repairs. A good deal of the work is of the Decorated period. Those who suffered the extreme penalty of the law in the Castle were sometimes buried here. A man who was "pressed to death" in the Castle was buried here in 1566:— "Richard Ingham, suspected of felony, would not speak in Court, and having no impediment by the visitation of God, the following judgment was passed on him by Thomas Gawdie, Recorder:—'That the said Richd. Ingham should be had from that place from whence he came, and from thence to a place most convenient near unto the same prison, and there to be stripped naked and pressed until he shall be dead.'" This church is noted for high ritual.

All Saints' Church,

facing an open plain that was centuries ago used as a Swine Market, is a small plain edifice of mixed styles, and has a rich Perpendicular octagonal font, with figures of St. Paul, St. John the Baptist, St. Michael, St. George, and other Saints thereon. This has been figured in "Illustrations of Baptismal Fonts." The church belonged formerly to Carrow Abbey.

St. Michael-at-Thorn Church.

Opposite this church is the old house where Bishop

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Reynolds lived when the Palace was undergoing reparation. The church bears evidence of its early Norman foundation in its fine circular-headed doorway in the south porch. This church was anciently a rectory appendant to the Castle. It is said to have been given by the Conqueror, with St. Martin-in-the-Bailey, to Fitz-Walter, whose descendant presented it to the Priory of St. Faith's, at Horsham, near Norwich, which house provided a chaplain to serve it. When the Church of St. Martin in-the-Bailey was taken down in 1564, that parish was united to St. Michael-at-Thorn, to which the Castle was thereupon rated. Thus it is that in the register of St. Michael-at-Thorn there is such frequent mention of prisoners.

As the Castle was thus connected with St. Michael-at-Thorn parish, persons executed in the prison were buried in the churchyard of St. Michael. The executions recorded are for highway robbery, sheep stealing, receiving a horse knowing it to be stolen, housebreaking, &c. Here are some entries:—"Mary Adams was executed on the Castle Hill for setting fire to an outhouse, and burning the stock, 11th April, 1791, aged 50." "William Bales, for stealing a horse and stabbing him, executed on Castle Hill, 4th September, 1791." "1614, Myles Kylvert, a prysoner, drowned in ye well at Mr. Worsley's, was buried ye 5th August." "1618, Mr. Edmund Stanowe, buried from Mr. Worsley's, being a prysoner." "1619, Bonaventure Tebbott was buried from Mr. Worsley's, 25th June." "1612, William Samon was pressed to death, a prisoner from the Castle, and was buried ye 30th daie of July." In 1666, the year of the great plague, there were buried the surprising number of 245 from this one parish. A handsome Brass has been placed (by subscription) in the chancel to the memory of the Rev. W. F. Creeny, F.S.A., for over twenty years Vicar of the Parish, whose works on

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Monumental Brasses and Incised Slabs acquired him a high reputation as an antiquary.

The Church of St. Bartholomew.

Only a fragment of this church remains at the end of the *cul de sac*, known as Bartholomew Street, down St. Michael-at-Thorn Lane, though the nave, tower, and south porch were standing in Blomefield's time. Its advowson was given to the Prior of Wymondham. In 1549 the rectory, advowson, and church came to the Crown on the dissolution of Wymondham Priory. Soon afterwards the church was desecrated, and the two bells and ornaments removed to

St. John Sepulchre Church,

at the top of Ber Street, that is the Street on the Hill (Danish "berg"), which forms a prominent object in a view of Norwich. Though one of the earliest foundations in the city, it does not contain many features of interest, but the graveyard is one of those beautifully kept up by the Norwich Open Spaces Society. The present building belongs to the end of the fifteenth century, for Robert Cok, raffman (tallow chandler), who was buried at the entrance to the nave, gave, in 1492, a fodder of lead for covering the roof of the church, which was then designed. The church consists of nave, chancel, tower, and a sort of transept chapel on each side. It was to the earlier church, probably of the Norman period, that in the reign of Henry III. Hugh Maidenlove carried pick-a-back William de Lodne, "clericus," when they broke out of prison, to which they had been committed for sheep stealing. The clerk was gallantly carried to this place of sanctuary by Hugh, because his feet had become so putrefied during his incarceration that he could not walk. Hugh escaped out of sanctuary, and William surrendered

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to the authority of the bailiffs, pleading that he was no willing fugitive, and was eventually acquitted. Mention is made in old records of sanctuary being thus taken in the Cathedral, and in the Churches of St. Matthew, St. Cuthbert, St. Gregory, St. John Maddermarket, St. Simon, and St. George's Tombland.

In the same reign, a jury of St. John of Ber Street acquitted Thomas de Carleton, one of the King's constables, for running through a city sergeant with his sword, because he refused, with base language, to summon the men of his ward to arm themselves to resist the expected attack of the Barons, who occasionally assailed Norwich during what was known as the Barons' War.

The short street running southward from the west end of this church is Finkelgate, from the Scandinavian word "Fink," an angle. It leads to St. Katharine's Plain, an open space, across which anciently ran the city wall to BER STREET GATES, which were against the Richmond Hill Tavern, and were among the most frequented of all the Gates. A church, dedicated to ST. KATHARINE, to the west of St. Katharine's Plain, was demolished centuries ago, the parish being almost depopulated in the great pestilence of 1349. It was originally dedicated to St. Winewaloy, who was commemorated on 3 March.

NEW LAKENHAM, a suburb, to the south of Ber Street Gates, has a fine church, with chancel, nave, aisles, and square tower, dedicated to St. Mark, consecrated 24 September, 1844. The church of the hamlet of Old Lakenham, a mile further south, stands on a picturesque height above the valley of the Yare. The hamlet had anciently a common gallows and cucking-stool, and a wayside cross stood on the road to Harford Bridges. In the church was a remarkable image of St. John the Baptist, and another of St. Theobald, much frequented by pilgrims. The Water Works Company have covered-in reservoirs just beyond St. Mark's Church, close to which is also an endowed

school, called the GIRLS' HOSPITAL, founded originally in St. Saviour's by Thomas Anguish, Mayor of Norwich in 1611. His house, on Tombland, adjoins the Maid's Head Hotel, and there is a quaint mural monument to him in the Church of St. George Tombland. The growth of New Lakenham necessitated the opening of a new temporary church in April, 1901, dedicated to St. Alban. The vicarage of Lakenham is united with that of Trowse. The Norfolk County Cricket Club has its ground at Lakenham.

Trowse

is the next station to Norwich, on the London line. Here are lairs and pens covering nearly seven acres, with accommodation for 3,500 beasts and 7,000 sheep.

The City Wall.

A good long piece of the city wall may be seen in going down the descent from Bracondale to the Hamlet of Carrow. A fine tower, the only one left of the towers planted on the walls, stands on the top of Carrow Hill. It was formerly called Boteler's Tower, and was during times of plague used as a pest-house. The Chapel of St. Nicholas, Bracondale, demolished at the Dissolution, was formerly much frequented by fishermen and watermen, who regarded this Saint as their patron, for which reason, seaport churches, as at Yarmouth and Newcastle-on-Tyne, were frequently dedicated to him. The wall is continued from this tower down the slope to King Street, or Conisford Gate. The walls date from the beginning of the fourteenth century.

Carrow Works,

whose principal product, Colman's Mustard, is known throughout the world, stand abreast of the river at the foot

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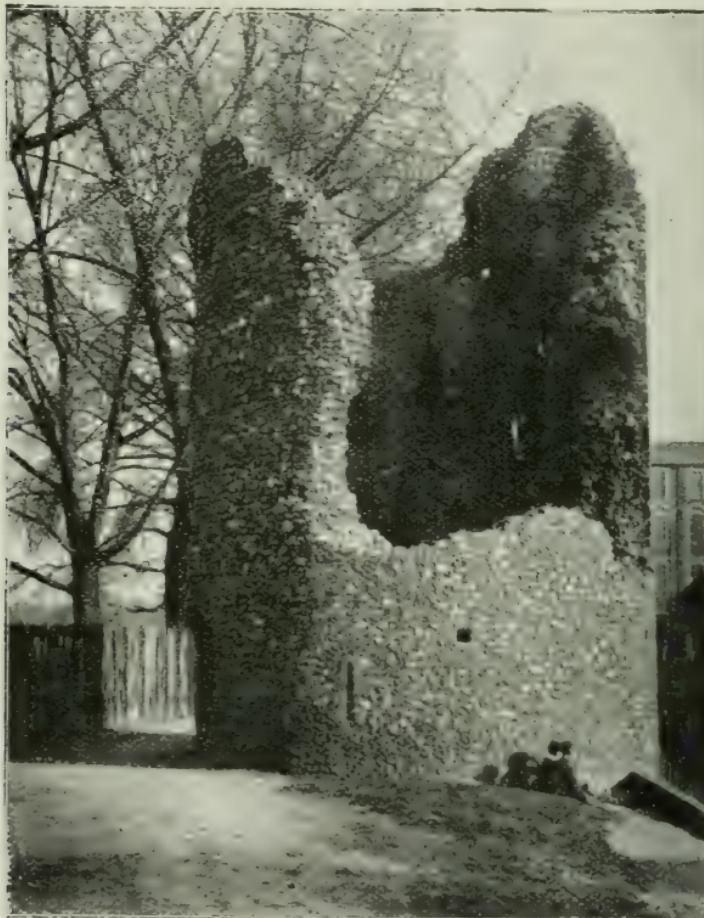
of Carrow Hill. The premises extend from King Street Gates for more than half a mile along the river bank to the extreme confines of the county of the city. Starch, corn-flour, and blue are also manufactured in these extensive Works, which give employment to about 3,000 people.

Carrow Priory.

Anciently Carrow was a parish beyond the city jurisdiction, having a church dedicated to St. James. A meadow below the site of an ancient British hill fort was given by King Stephen for the founding of a convent for Benedictine nuns, originated by Seyna and Lescelina. The number of nuns was nine, in addition to the Prioress. This house was dedicated to the Virgin and the Apostle John, while the cruciform church erected alongside it was dedicated to St. Mary. Until the visit of the British Archæological Association a few years ago, nothing was visible of this ancient priory but the house of the Prioress, that was called Carrow Abbey; but when it was suggested to the late Mr. Colman, M.P., that excavations in the undulating and hillocky meadow would unquestionably reveal interesting remains of the priory, the extensive work was done at his cost, with the result that the whole plan of the church and nunnery buildings was disclosed, with sufficient masonry to show what was the character of the architecture. It was a later Norman building, to which additions were made from time to time. The rebus of the last Prioress (the letter y and a gun), Isabel Wygun, is to be seen in the spandril of the door of the Prioress' house, which Mr. Colman opened out and deposited in it a library of Norfolk literature, of which a most interesting and voluminous catalogue, entitled "*Bibliotheca Norfolciensis.*" was printed in 1896. A handsome monograph on Carrow Priory has been compiled by Mr. Walter Rye, the learned antiquary, and historian of the County of Norfolk.

The Boom Towers.

Conisford, or King Street Gates, stood at the point where the walls descending from the height had their natural termination. Following the line of the wall to the river, the visitor will find the remains of the towers erected with the Walls in the time of Edward III. At night,



BOOM TOWER.

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when the gates were closed, a "boom"—stretched across the river from these towers—guarded the waterway.

The Church of St. Etheldred,

or St. Audrey, at the foot of Mariner's Lane, in King Street, has later Norman foundations, with some zig-zag Norman moulding on the outer wall, and a fine Norman doorway on the south side. It, no doubt, occupies the site of an older church, dedicated to the same East Anglian princess. A black-letter Bible and Prayer Book of the time of Charles II. are to be seen in this church. Outside the east wall of the church is a stone to a woman named Elvin, stating that during her thirty years' practice as a midwife she brought 8,529 children into the world.

A few years ago the parish of St. Peter Southgate was united with St. Etheldred, as the church of St. Peter had fallen into irreparable ruin. A portion of it is standing at the bottom of the Wilderness Lane, almost at the extreme end of King Street.

Opposite St. Etheldred's Church, on the other side of the Lane, stood the residence of Sir Robert de Salle, who, in the days of Richard II., was slain by rebels in the Peasants' Revolt, near Magdalen Gates, while attempting to persuade them to return to their lawful obedience. The story of Sir Richard is inimitably told by Froissart.

Near the site of the "Old Common Staith," or landing-place, stands

The Old Music House,

now an inn, one of the ancient city mansions of Norwich, which has an interesting history. The vaulting is Norman. It was the house of wealthy Jews in later Norman days. The quaint gable is that of a grand hall,

which has an open-timbered thirteenth century roof. When the Jews were despoiled of the house by King John, it was given to Sir William de Valeres; it next passed to the Archdeacon of Norfolk, and subsequently became the city abode of Sir Constantine de Mortimer, of Attleborough, whose chaplain infringed on the rights of the parson of St. Etheldritha. Subsequently, the house became the property of the celebrated Paston family, together with the property opposite, where there is a carved doorway, bearing the legend, "Prince's In." This came from the house of the Pastons in Hungate, referred to in the "Paston Letters."



OLD MUSIC HOUSE.

The Old Music House, in 1633, became the residence of Sir Edward Coke, Recorder of Norwich, the famous lawyer, subsequently Lord Chief Justice of England. It, as already noted, acquired the name of the "Music House" because the city music, or waits, assembled there. Many county families of note had city houses in this ancient street. That of the Boleyns was next to the Old Barge public-house, where, just down the yard, is a fine doorway. Churches dedicated to St. Edward, St.

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Clement, and St. Anne, existed in this street in pre-reformation times, the two latter being on its eastern side. The parishes were united in 1370, when St. Anne's Church was taken down. St. Clement's was dilapidated in 1550, and long remained a desecrated ruin. Both parishes are now merged in

St. Julian's,

whose church stands up a lane on the south side of King Street. No one has yet determined to which of the several saints named Julian it is dedicated. It is a small building of mixed styles, with aisles, but the walls are Norman. Its most interesting feature is the Tower, in which indications of Saxon work are traced by some antiquaries. The doorway on the south side is a good example of Norman work. An "anchoress," who took the name of Juliana, dwelt at the east end of the church in the time of Henry VI. Her beautifully written "Revelations of Divine Love" were printed in 1670, 1843, 1877, and in a very tasteful volume published by Methuen & Co. in 1901.

St. Peter Parmentergate.

This church, which stands in that part of Conisford which was formerly occupied by the parmenters or skinners, is in the Perpendicular style, having been built about 1486. It is without aisles, and the large vestry at the east end is said to have been a Lady Chapel. Part of an old staircase, which led to the rood loft, still exists. On the south side of the chancel is a handsome monument, erected in 1633, to Richard Berney and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Hobart. Thos. Codd, who lived in this parish, and was Mayor of the city at the time of Kett's rebellion, was buried here. There are twenty-four old oak stalls in

the chancel. An old painting preserved in the church of "St. Peter and the Cock" is by Joseph Brown, waterman, a self-taught artist, whose portrait is in the vestry.

Anciently there were four other churches in what is now one parish; namely, St. Vedast, St. John the Evangelist (at the corner of Rose Lane), the church of the Austin Friars, through whose precincts runs Prince of Wales' Road, and the church of St. Michael at Conisford, which became the church of the Austin Friars. These conventional churches, on the Dissolution, fell into the hands of the Duke of Norfolk.*

"HOWARD HOUSE," at the top of Mountergate Street, stands in the corner of the lands of the Austin Friars, which, in the seventeenth century, were called "My Lord's Gardens," as the Hon. Henry Howard, afterwards Duke of Norfolk, had here a pleasant riverside residence. In "Howard House" is a grand old staircase of the Jacobean period. The Jewish Synagogue, consecrated by Dr. N. M. Adler, the Chief Rabbi, 6 September, 1849, stands in the lane known by the barbarous name of Mountergate Street. It was formerly known as St. Faith's Lane, being corrupted from St. Vaist, a shortened form of St. Vedast, whose church stood next to Cooke's Hospital, in Rose Lane, which was formerly a part of the same St. Vaist's Lane.

The Church of St. Mary the Less,

sometimes called the French Church, and now used by the followers of Edward Irving, stands in Queen Street, at the northern extremity of old Conisford. In 1492 the parish of the church of St. Cuthbert, which stood at the north-east end of King Street, was united with that of St. Mary.

* "A Walk through the Parish of St. Peter Parmentergate Six Hundred Years Ago," is the title of a little book by the Rev. W. Hudson, formerly Vicar of the parish founded on a minute knowledge of the early records of the city.

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In 1544 this church, which has only a nave and tower, was leased by the Dean and Chapter to the City, who at first intended to use it for religious purposes, but on the coming of the Dutch and Walloons to Norwich, they fitted it up as a Cloth Hall for them. It was thus used by the Strangers till 1623, when the yarn sellers got it for their hall till 1632; next, in 1637, the Corporation, on the Walloon congregation undertaking to repair and fit up the church



FRENCH CHURCH.

for Divine worship, let them have it for that purpose at a small rent. This chameleon church continued to be the place of worship of the Strangers and their descendants till most of them drifted into Unitarianism, or other forms of dissent. In it are monuments to early members of the Martineau family, to which Harriet Martineau belonged. For a time it was leased by the Swedenborgians, but has in recent years been the meeting-place of the Irvingite, or Catholic Apostolic Church. The Registers of the Walloon Churches of Norwich, with an interesting sketch of the history of these industrious immigrants, who did so much to revive the commercial greatness of

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Norwich, have been ably edited by the late Mr. Moens,* in a valuable volume published by the Huguenot Society of London, by whom a visit was paid to Norwich shortly after its foundation.

* "The Walloons and their Church at Norwich : their History and Registers, 1535-1632." (1888).

WESTWICK, or WYMER.

THE Wensum, above old Conisford, winds to the west, and along and inside the bank of this westerly creek, or "wick," the Scandinavian invaders planted a settlement. A short distance from the Church of St. Mary the Less, facing Messrs. Barclay & Co.'s Bank, stands

St. Michael at Plea,

at the corner of Redwell Street, which runs down to Hungate. Like many others in the city, it is open throughout the day for private devotion, and here the Archdeacon of Norwich holds his Pleas or Courts. The church, which consists of a nave with north and south transepts, chapels, and a square tower containing five bells, has some ancient panel paintings in good preservation. These paintings, formerly part of a rood screen, have been arranged as a reredos. The subjects are the Annunciation, the Betrayal, the Crucifixion, the Resurrection, St. Erasmus, St. Margaret, and St. Augustine. There are also at the west end paintings of Moses and Aaron. The churchyard has been pleasingly laid out by the Norwich Open Spaces Association, whose good work, also carried out in the churchyards of St. Clement, St. Simon, St. Andrew, St. John de Sepulchre, &c., is



ST. MICHAEL AT PLEA CHURCH.

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doing much to perpetuate the ancient title and repute of Norwich as "The City of Gardens."

William Squire, who bamboozled Carlyle with certain "Cromwell" letters, was baptized in this church; see his father's memorial stone and arms on the exterior of the eastern wall of the south porch.

Behind this church, in Hungate, is

Prince's Street Congregational Chapel,

with Lecture Hall and Schools adjoining, for many years associated with the ministry of John Alexander, who died 31 July, 1868. During the pastorate of his successor, Dr. Barrett, the building has been transformed and enlarged. The front is in the composite style, with seven windows of ornamental design. The chapel is galleried, and has an apse for the organ and choir. Opposite is

The Church of St. Peter Hungate,

a cruciform fifteenth-century church, erected on the site of an older edifice. The rising up of a new church in the place of the old one is symbolically represented in a stone on a buttress by the north door. From the root of the trunk of a leafless oak springs a branch bearing acorns, with the words, "Fundata in Anno Domini Mcccclx." Having fallen into decay, this church has recently been restored for use as a parish room. The Paston Family had close by a house called "Prince's Inn," whence the street obtained the name of Prince's Street. The Briton's Arms tavern in Elm Hill, behind Hungate Church, is an ancient and picturesue building.

St. George Tombland Church,

as its name indicates, is next to Tombland, at the end of Prince's Street, and has a fine square tower. It was

known formerly as "St. George at the Monastery Gate," and contains a Purbeck marble thirteenth-century font. In the chancel rest the remains of a loyalist, Leonard Gleane, who caused to be removed the gallery which the Puritans had erected at the east end over the altar. William Bridge, the Puritan divine, was lecturer here in 1632, but ejected from the Church of England by the Act of Uniformity. An interesting account of the Church and Parish was written by the late Mr. E. A. Tillett in 1891, and the Parish Register from 1538-1707, transcribed by the late G. B. Jay, F.R.H.S., was published in the same year.

Ancient Houses

of interest are to be seen at the end of the alley which runs west and north of the church. Both are now in the ownership and occupation of Mr. Councillor Cubitt, who has restored them in a manner which must be gratifying to all lovers of the past. The one which spans the exit from the alley to Tombland, opposite the Erpingham Gate, was the residence of Augustine Steward, the alderman who saved the Dominican Church for the use of the city, and bears his merchant's mark with the arms of the Mercers' Company, and the date, 1549, in which it would seem the house was built. He was three times Mayor, and appears to have been "the most active and public-spirited man of the whole city in his time." For some years he represented it in the House of Commons, and during Kett's Rebellion played a leading and serviceable part, for it was at his house that the Marquess of Northampton and the Earl of Warwick, who were charged in turn with its suppression, were successively received. In front of the large house adjoining, built, it would seem, by Christopher Jay, a noted loyalist, Mayor 1657, M.P. 1661-1677, and previously owned by Sir John Falstolf (the

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friend of the Pastons), the Duchess of Suffolk, and the Countess of Lincoln, now stand, as aforetime, two huge wooden figures of Samson and Hercules, from which the house receives its name. The interior is highly interesting, and contains such a collection of curiosities as is seldom seen. A pleasing account of these remarkable houses has been compiled by Mr. W. H. Jones, and may be obtained from the courteous proprietor, whose premises are always open to the inspection of visitors. At Quay Side, by Magdalen Bridge, was fixed the Old Ducking Stool, in which "common skoulds" and disreputable characters were placed to receive the "cold water cure." The Ducking Stools of Lynn and Ipswich may still be seen in the Museums of those towns. There is an interesting account of this rough and ready way of dealing with objectionable people in Chambers' "Book of Days."

The Church of SS. Simon and Jude,

at present disused, a short distance down Wensum Street, is of ancient foundation, and contains a few family monuments, that to Sir Augustine Pettus, who died in 1613, being remarkable. The flint house opposite the west end of the church belonged to this family. During the Mayoralty of Thomas Pettus, in 1590, magistrates' posts stood before the door. The original church belonged to the earlier see of Elmham, and Ailmar. Bishop of Elmham, had a residence on the other side of the street, opposite to the foot of Elm Hill. Four Warwickshire gentlemen, who were slain close by in Kett's Rebellion, were buried in the churchyard of SS. Simon and Jude. Over the vestry door is carved St. Simon as a fisherman rowing in a boat, with fishes, &c.

The Maid's Head Hotel,

facing the church, is of great antiquity, it being probably

"the tavern in the Cook Rowe," mentioned in Norwich records in 1287; it is referred to in appreciative terms by John Paston in 1472. Its earlier title was "The Murtel, or Molde Fish."¹² The premises have been lately extended to Tombland, and the entire building is now remodelled with admirable taste, the ancient features of interest being jealously preserved, while the house is furnished with all the comforts of a high-class Modern Hotel. A more interesting and delightful Hostelry would be hard to find, and Mr. W. H. Jones, late editor of the *Norfolk Chronicle*, has compiled an interesting account of its varied "History and Associations."

Modern Monasticism has been represented on Elm Hill. At the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century, there was in an antique house in Crown Court a philosophical society, called the United Friars, who each bore the name of an order, and wore the habit when they met in their social conclaves. They founded the existing Soup Society and the Society for the Relief of Decayed Tradesmen. In a court a little higher up, "Father Ignatius" had his so-called monastery of the new order of St. Benedict, the chapel of which is now a cabinet-maker's shop. The ecclesiastical building at the top of Elm Hill is the east end of Blackfriars' Hall. The Church of St. Christopher, which was destroyed by fire in the thirteenth century, stood on the left of St. Andrew's Hill, where, close by the flint house, a portion of its vaulting may be seen. The old doorway on this hill was the entrance to the Bridewell.

St. Andrew's Church.

This fine Perpendicular church, finished in 1506, took the place of an earlier edifice, and consists of a nave and

¹² No one has yet arisen who can identify this fish, though there is a carving of it in the smoking-room.

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chancel under one roof, a tower at the west end ninety-six feet high, north and south aisles, north and south porches with chambers over, and a vestry at the east end of the south aisle. The entire length of the church is 120 feet, of which thirty-two are in the chancel and nineteen in the tower. In the north aisle was a chapel to Our Lady, where, in the seventeenth century, was erected a fine monument to the memory of Martha, wife of Sir John Suckling, who died in 1613. Sir John Suckling, once Sheriff and twice Mayor of Norwich, held high office under James I. and Charles I. The figures of Sir John and his wife are of the size of life. Sir John, who holds a baton, is in armour. Over them is a nearly extinguished lamp, with the word "Sparisco;" and opposite is a cage with a bird escaping, and beneath it, "Sciolta." The figure kneeling at the head of the tomb represents Sir John Suckling, the hapless cavalier-poet, and behind are figures of his four sisters. The details of this very elaborate tomb deserve special notice. As many leading citizens who served the office of Mayor or Sheriff lived in this parish, various memorials of them are preserved in this church, either in the form of tablets or merchants' marks.

Elizabeth Cooper, the wife of a Pewterer, in the reign of Queen Mary, recanted her "heresy" in this church, but subsequently repenting, adjured the congregation not to follow her example; for this she was condemned to the stake, and suffered martyrdom in Lollards' Pit, with another heretic, 15 July, 1557.

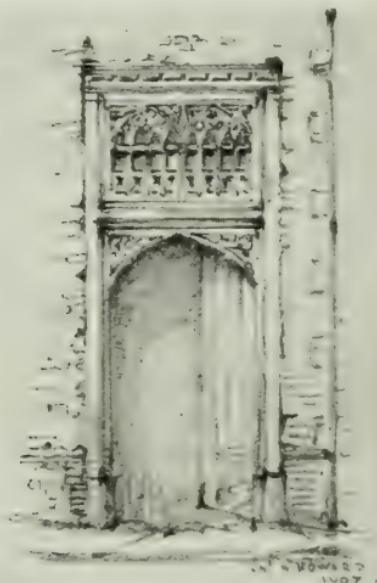
Dr. Jacob Mountain, some time incumbent of this parish, was consecrated first Anglican Bishop of Quebec, 7 July, 1793. From 1857-1896 the Vicarage was held by the Rev. Canon Copeman, father of the present Vicar, who rendered much appreciated service to the city as Chairman of the Board of Guardians, and in various capacities. The handsome Lych Gate, on the north side

of the churchyard, facing St. Andrew's Broad Street, was erected to his memory in 1902.

Interesting "Notes on the Church of St. Andrew, Norwich," were compiled by Mr. F. R. Beecheno, in 1883.

The Old Bridewell,

on the south side of St. Andrew's Church, is one of the many remarkably fine flint faced buildings for which Norwich and Norfolk are famous. The craft of "Flint knapping" requires special skill, and is still carried on at Brandon, in Norfolk, on the Suffolk border. In this fourteenth-century house lived William Appleyard, first Mayor of Norwich, in 1403. Till it was sold by the city for £1,140, 3 June, 1829, it had been long used as a



ENTRANCE TO OLD BRIDEWELL, ST. ANDREW'S LANE.

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Bridewell. St. Crouch (The Holy Cross) was the name of a church demolished in 1551, which has only left a bit of its architecture in a blank wall in St. Andrew's Street. Exchange Street runs over the site of the church and churchyard which faced Pottergate on the one side and St. Andrew's Street on the other.

The Corn Hall

was opened 9 November, 1861, on the site of a prior building erected in 1828, soon after Exchange Street was made. Its area is 125 ft. by 81 ft., and its height is 66 ft. In it are portraits of John Culley, a main founder of this Hall, and Thomas William Coke, "Coke of Norfolk," the great agriculturist. The market is held on Saturday.

At Exchange Street Buildings, close at hand, the

Norfolk and Norwich Chess Club

has its quarters. The rooms are open for play every weekday from 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. Minimum subscription, 5s. Ladies eligible for membership.

At the corner of Duke and St. Andrew's Streets stands the

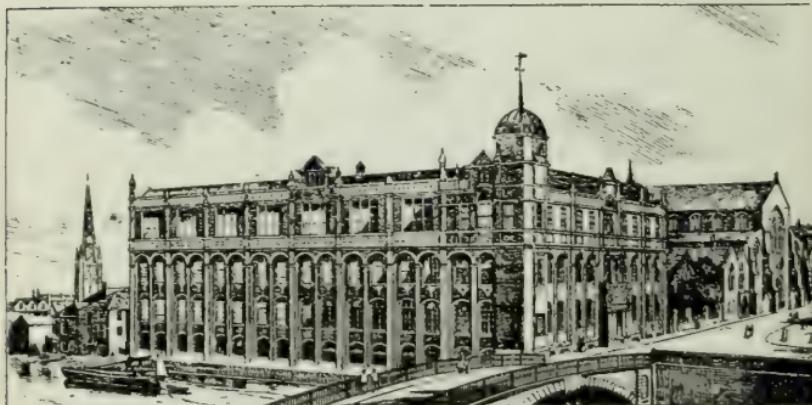
Free Library,

erected in 1857, the premises of which have been lately extended and improved. It contains about 46,200 books and pamphlets, of which over 23,000 volumes are in the Lending Department. The Reference Library is now conveniently arranged in a handsomely appointed room on the ground floor, and includes a remarkably comprehensive local collection of works relating to the district, or by Norfolk authors, comprising about 4,600 books and more than 6,000 pamphlets. In 1877, the Free Library only contained some 3,500 volumes. The curious and valuable collection belonging to the old City Library, founded in 1608, "for the use and benefit of the studious," is now

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preserved in this building. The several rooms in this Library are open to the public as follow : Newspaper-rooms (on first floor), 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., on weekdays; Reading-room (on ground floor), 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. on weekdays, and 3 p.m. to 9 p.m. on Sundays. Lending and Reference Rooms (on ground floor), 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. on weekdays. A Quarterly List of additions, "Our New Books," is issued, price, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The Librarian is Mr. J. G. Tennant.

Adjoining the Library, in what were the old Museum Buildings, are the offices of the Board of Guardians, and the useful Public Baths, established by the Corporation, opened 21 June, 1898. Beyond is the large clothing factory of Messrs. Harmer, facing which stood until quite lately the Victoria Hall, opened in 1831 as a Bazaar, and subsequently used for lectures, sales, and exhibitions. Between the Middle School and the Blackfriars' Bridge, built of timber early in the fifteenth century, and long known as the New Bridge, will be noticed next to the river the new



TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

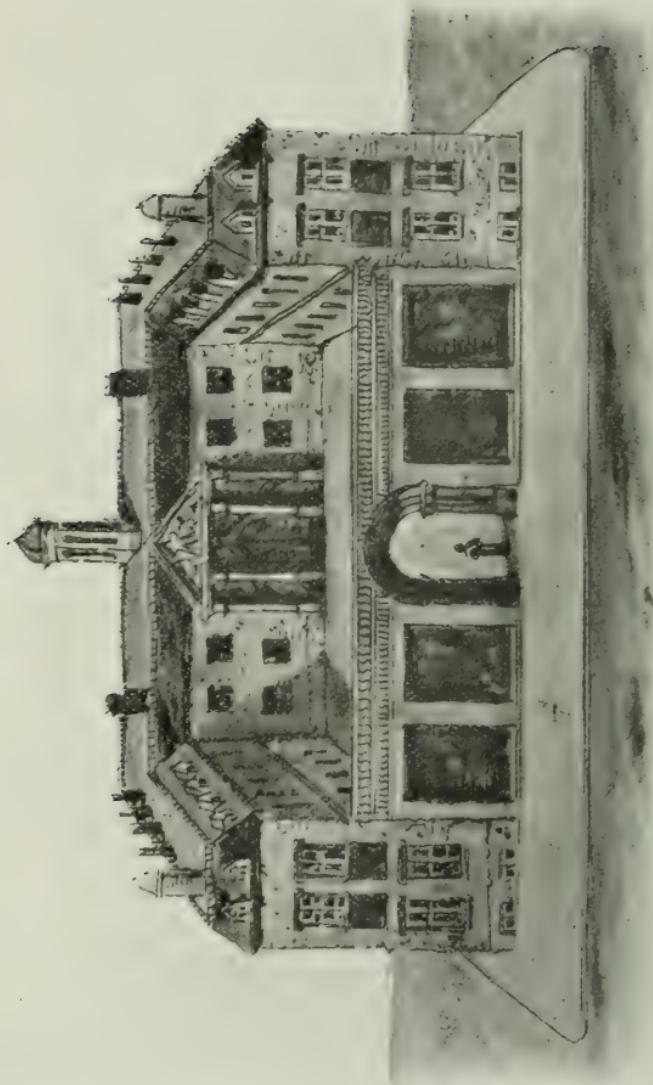
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Technical Institute.

in which instruction is given in Science, Art Manufactures, Manual Training, Cookery, Dress Cutting and Needle-work, Wood Carving, and other useful and recreative arts. The memorial stone was laid 17 April, 1899, and the School of Art, previously held over the Free Library, has been removed to this building. The next bridge westward is Duke's Palace Bridge, the scheme for building which originated in 1820; for many years a toll-bridge, it was afterwards made a free thoroughfare through the exertions of T. O. Springfield, Mayor of Norwich in 1829 and 1836. This was the last erected of the nine bridges which now span the Wensum within the urban area, and takes its name from the splendid

Palace of the Dukes of Norfolk,

which with its historic bowling alley, playhouse, ballroom, tennis court, and granaries, extended from Wymer Street to the river. Here, as mentioned by Macaulay in his well-known account of Norwich in the seventeenth century, introduced into his picturesque history, "the noble family of Howard frequently resided, and kept a state resembling that of petty sovereigns. Drink was served to the guests in goblets of pure gold. The very tongs and shovels were of silver. Pictures by Italian masters adorned the walls. The cabinets were filled with a fine collection of gems purchased by that Earl of Arundel whose marbles are now among the ornaments of Oxford. Here, in the year 1671, Charles and his Court were sumptuously entertained. Here, too, all comers were annually welcomed, from Christmas to Twelfth Night. Ale flowed in oceans for the populace. Three coaches, one of which had been bought at a cost of £500, to contain fourteen persons, were sent every afternoon round the city to bring ladies to the festivities; and the dances



THE DUKE'S PALACE :
DUKE OF NORFOLK'S ANCIENT NORWICH MANSION.

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were always followed by a luxurious banquet." The palace was built by the Duke of Norfolk in the time of Henry VIII., and rebuilt in 1602, the works being continued for a great part of the century. In 1711 its destruction was ordered by Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, who was annoyed by the Mayor having recently prohibited his comedians from entering the city with trumpets, &c. Mackerell, in his MS. "History of Norwich," says that it was reported to have been the largest house in England out of London. Facing the palace was the churchyard of

St. John Maddermarket Church,

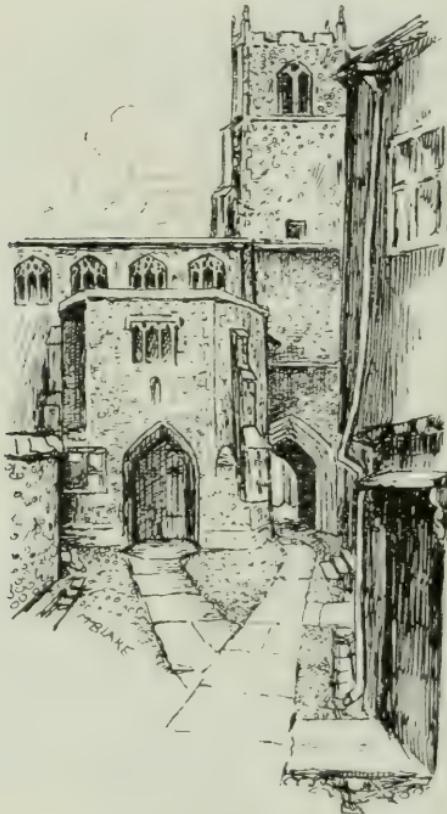
said to be so called because it stands by the spot where madder was sold for the use of dyers, who, with the sheremen and fullers, formerly lived in this district. A



ST. JOHN MADDERMARKET.

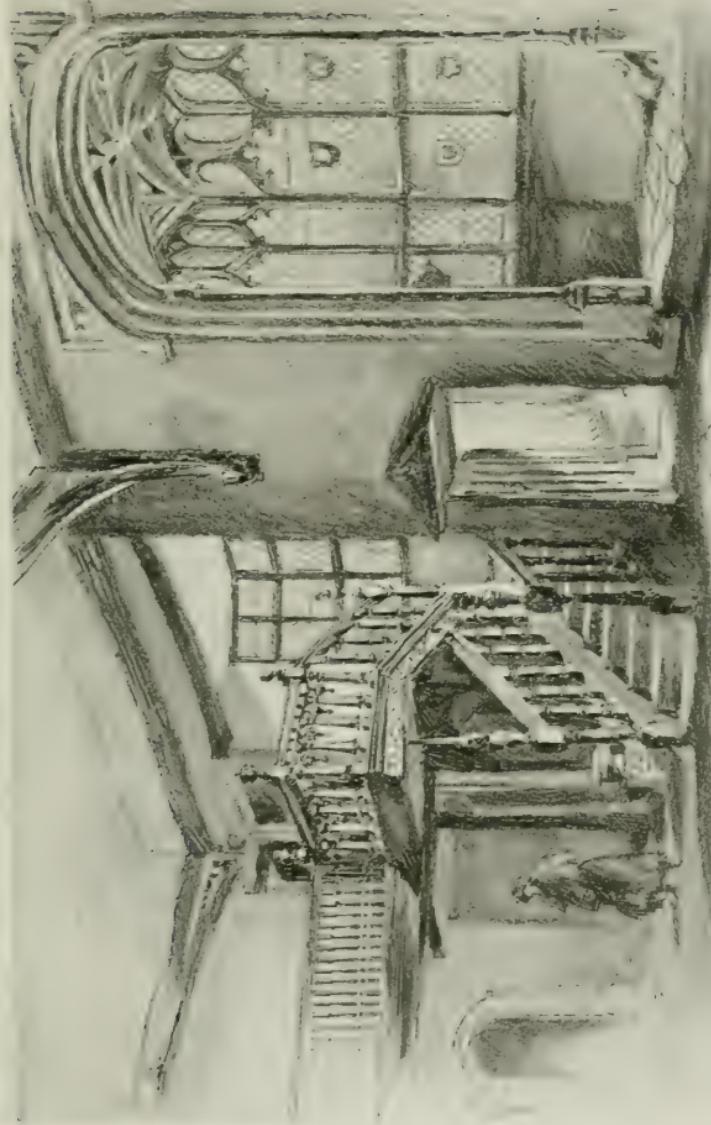
church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity and St. John the Baptist, stood here before the Conquest. The present church, built in the middle of the fifteenth century, has nave, aisles, and a chancel, north and south porches with chambers over, and a western tower with a public passage through it. Amongst the original features of the interior

are some painted ceilings of the chapels, at the east end of the aisles. Both have angels holding scrolls, inscribed with sentences from the *Tu Deum*, the Salutation, &c., and are diapered with monograms of the Saviour and



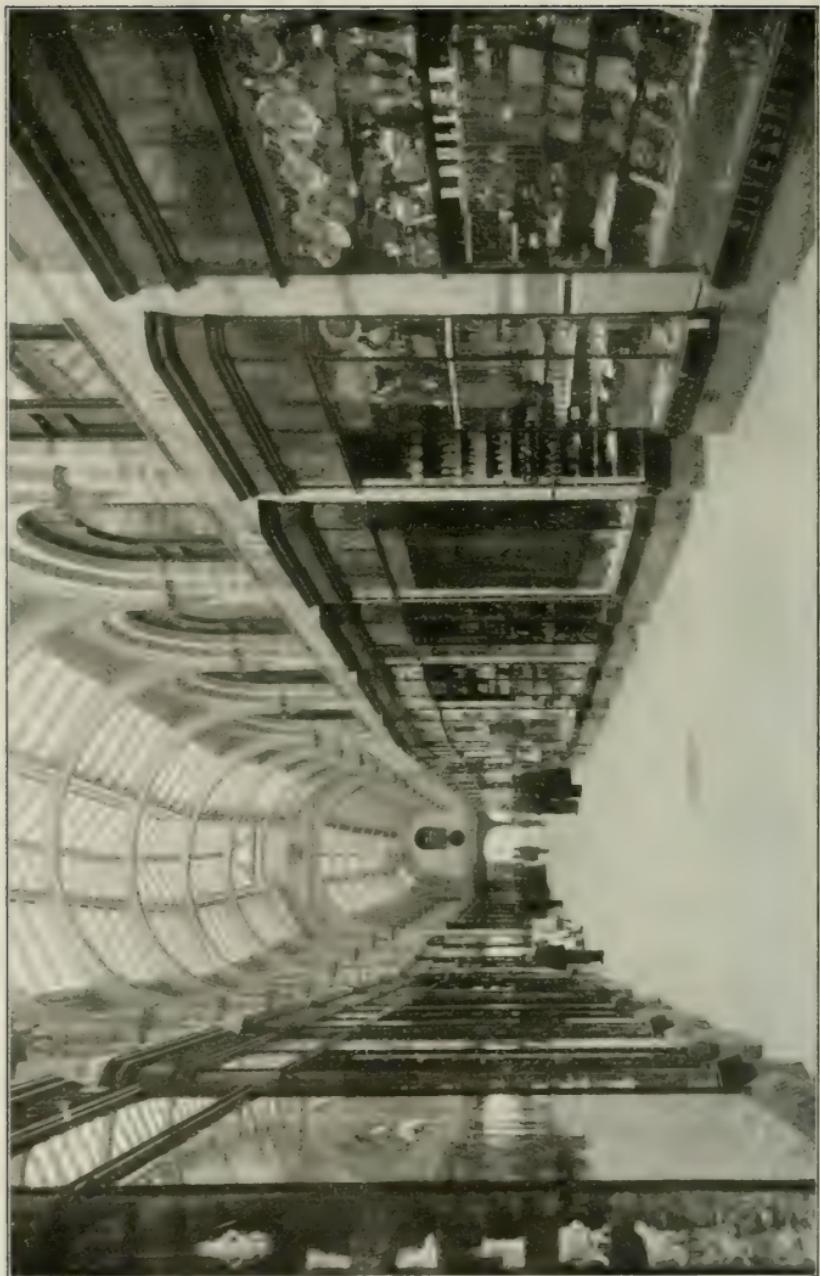
ST. JOHN'S ALLEY.

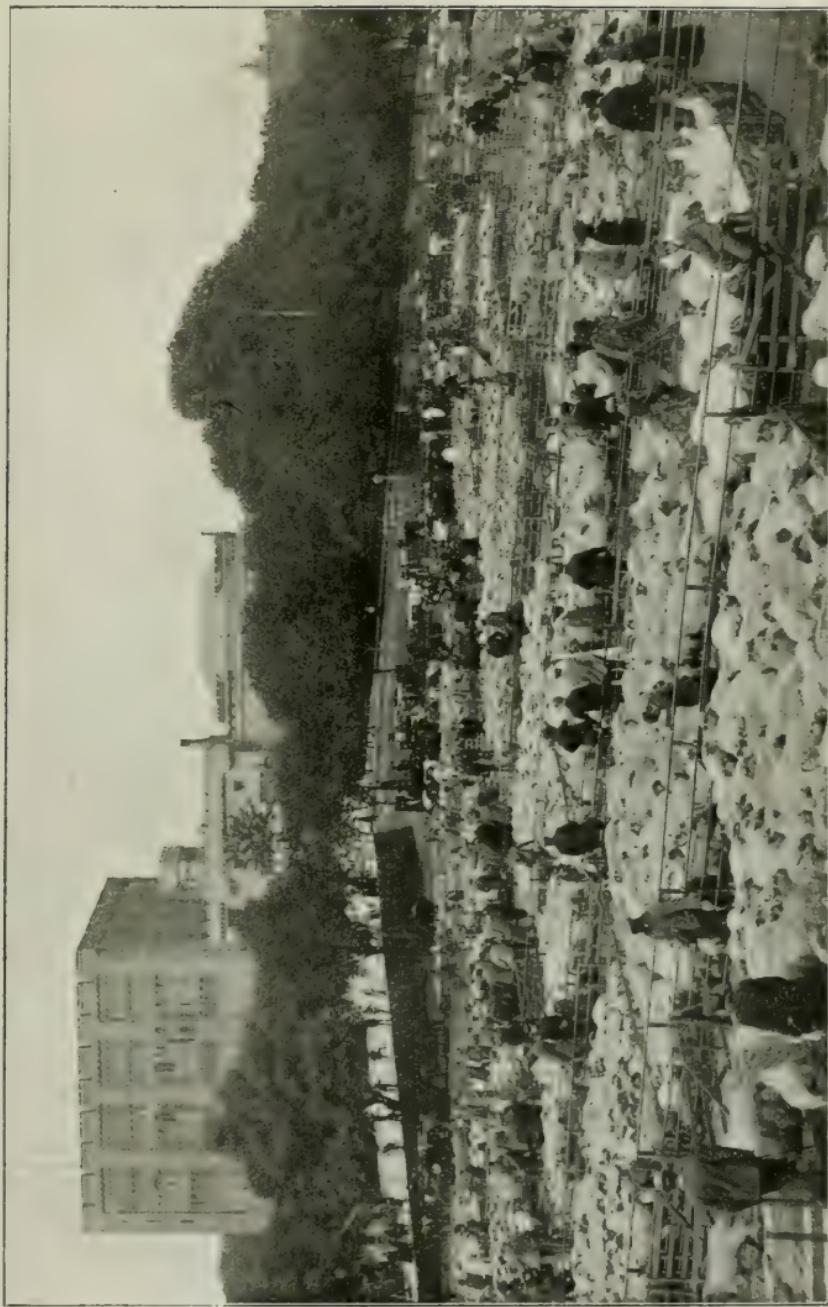
Virgin. There are seventeen brasses in the church, and a number of handsome costly mural monuments to the memory of notable merchants and citizens who lived in some of the fine old houses, remnants of which are to be seen close by. Margaret, Duchess of Norfolk, was buried



STRANGERS' HALL. (INTERIOR).

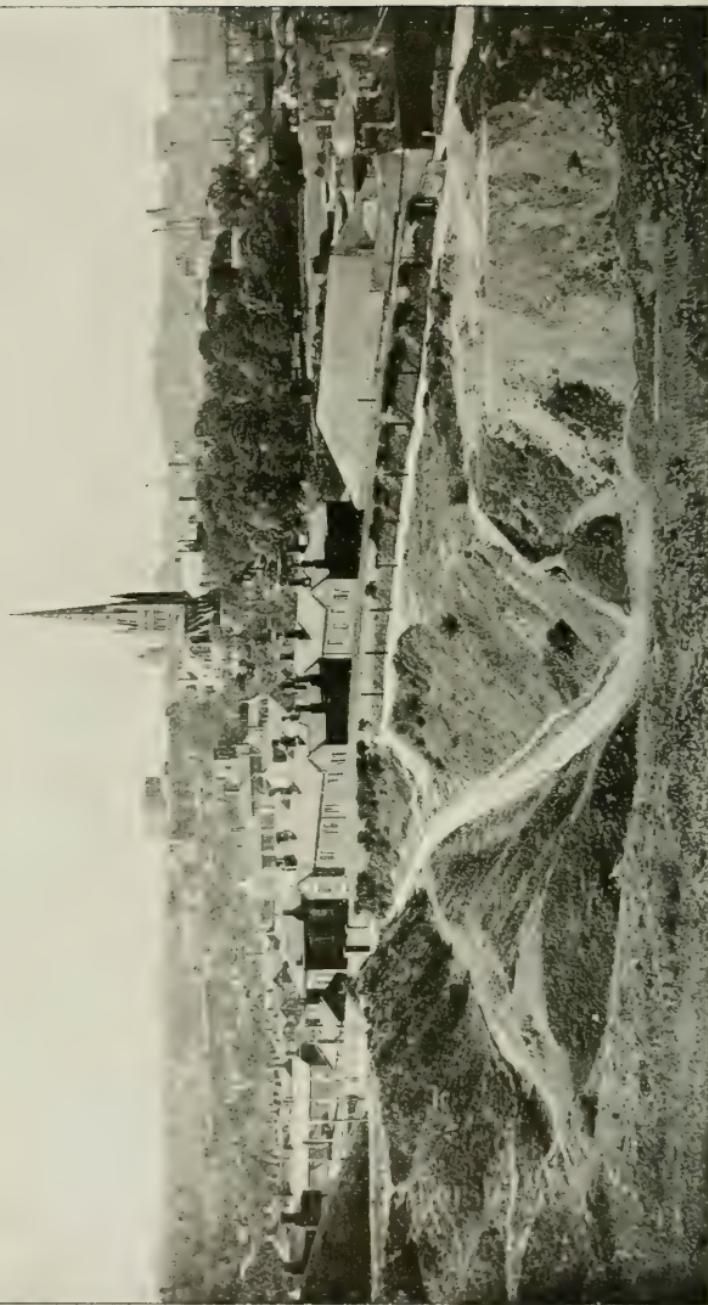
ROYAL ARCADE (INTERIOR).





THE CASTLE AND CATTLE MARKET.

NORWICH FROM MOUSEHOLD.



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here in 1563 with great pomp, but no memorial was put up to her till 1791. Lady Monteagle was buried here in 1567, and Lady Mordaunt in 1621. As the old city Gaol stood in this parish till 1823, prisoners who suffered the death penalty were buried here, amongst them Major Francis Roberts, who, with Captain Barber, was executed for resistance to Cromwell in 1650. North-west of the church is

The Strangers' Hall,

a building of which many artists have made a study. It is the most interesting specimen of mediæval domestic



ENTRANCE TO STRANGERS HALL.

architecture in the city. The old work in this building extends from the Decorated to the Jacobean periods. The front entrance from Charing Cross has a handsome

doorway, with the carving of a lion on one side and of a unicorn on the other. This leads into what was a small courtyard, from which, by a short flight of steps, a beautiful Perpendicular porch is reached. This porch is richly groined and adorned with figures. A doorway of massive oak opens into the Banqueting Hall, a rich apartment thirty-four feet long, eighteen feet wide, and twenty-six feet high, having an open king-post roof with notched tiebeams and cornices, and on the south side two deep bay-windows. This house in Elizabeth's time belonged to



STRANGERS' HALL (EXTERIOR).

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the Sotherton family, who, with Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, were instrumental in effecting the settlement in Norwich of the Dutch and Walloon Strangers, who fled from the persecution of the Duke of Alva, some of whom were housed for a time in these premises, and this may account for its name. The building has lately been purchased by Mr. Leonard Bolingbroke, Hon. Secretary of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society, who has restored it with great skill, and adapted the banqueting hall for the purposes of lectures, &c., while in the old panelled room is stored a collection of old English furniture, and the walls are hung with drawings, prints, &c., of local interest. The original fourteenth century crypt and cellars may be inspected. Visitors to the Hall are given an accurate and attractive sketch of its history compiled by Mr. Bolingbroke. Sixpence is charged for admission to this unique building.

St. Gregory's Church

stands between St. Benedict's or Upper Westwick Street and Pottergate. Its small Galilee at the west end of the tower of the Perpendicular period is the only example in Norwich. This was one of the many churches which gave sanctuary to those escaping from the civil arm; if they reached the "Galilee," and laid hold of the Knocker, they were saved from the pursuer. The curious original sanctuary Knocker, or hagoday, has been transferred to the vestry door, lest any relic monger should "lift" it. This church has a nave, two aisles, and a raised chancel, underneath which once flowed a "cockey" or open water-course on its descent to the river. Anciently the walls of this church were much enriched by mural paintings, and at the west end still exists a large painting of the legend of St. George, the patron saint of the city, and in it is introduced a representation of this church, which

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then had a spire. The old altar cloths and palls preserved in the parish chest in this church are very interesting relics. The monumental inscription in Latin on the elaborate tomb of Judge Bacon* in the south aisle is said to contain the greatest number of words on any existing monument. In the chancel is some curiously carved



HAGODAY.

work with paintings of Moses and Aaron. The churchwardens' accounts of this and other parishes in the city were transcribed by the late John Lestrange, and abound in curious and sometimes amusing entries. Below the Church, where the Pigeons Inn now stands, there was

* This was Sir Francis Bacon, one of the many lawyers of that name—not, of course, him of Verulam.

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formerly a neat stone cross, called Shearers' Cross, from the "shearmen," or cloth cutters, who dwelt about here. The name has been corrupted into Charing Cross.

St. Lawrence Church,

a little more westward, stands between Upper and Lower Westwick Streets. This is another Perpendicular edifice, which took the place of an earlier church that existed from the eleventh century. It consists of nave, aisles, chancel with chapels, a handsome tower 112 feet high, and north and south porches, each with a parvise over. In the spandrels of an arched door, outside the tower, are two crude old carvings, one representing the martyrdom of St. Edmund, and the other that of St. Lawrence. Several brasses remain in the church, one being that of Geoffrey Langley, Prior of St. Faith's, near Norwich, who died in 1437. Like others in the city, this church suffered much at the hands of the Puritans during the Great Rebellion.

St. Lawrence Well

is in Lower Westwick Street, preserved in the wall of the Anchor Brewery, the establishment of Messrs. Bullard. Robert Gibson, Sheriff of Norwich in 1596, an opulent brewer, whose philanthropic instincts were qualified by a highly cantankerous disposition, for he was censured and eventually disfranchised for insulting the Mayor in 1580 and 1603, put up the elaborately carved conduit, on which is the following quaint inscription in doggerel rhyme:—

This Water here caught
In sorte as yowe se
From a Springe is broughte
Three-score Foot and thre.

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Gybson hath it sought
From Saynt Lauren's Well
And his charg this wroughte
Who now here doe dwel.

Thy ease was his coste, not smal
Vouchsafed wel of those
Which thankful be, his work to se
And thereto be no Foes.



ST. LAWRENCE'S WELL.

The Eye Infirmary,

established in 1823, for the treatment of diseases of the eye, and the prevention of blindness, is in Pottergate, reached from Upper St. Benedict's Street, by one of three or four cross lanes, or in a straight line from St. John Maddermarket Church.

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The Jenny Lind Infirmary

for sick children, formerly on the opposite side of Pottergate, owed its origin to Jenny Lind's wish that the money realised by two concerts that she gave at St. Andrew's Hall, in 1849, should be employed in founding a new charity for the poor of Norwich. Madaine Nilsson, another "Swedish Nightingale," and Madame Albani have since taken an interest in this institution, which has now developed into the commodious Children's Hospital, erected as a County Memorial of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, on the Unthank Road, near Eaton, and opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales, on 30 June, 1900.

To see

St. Margaret's Church

the visitor returns to St. Benedict's Street. This church, of late fifteenth-century work, consists of nave, chancel, tower, south aisle, with a chapel at the east end dedicated to St. Mary, north and south porches, with a chamber over the latter. The spandrels of the south porch are filled with carvings of female saints. The font is octagonal. Piers of arches by the chancel are pierced for hagioscopes. The rood-loft staircase is very prominent on the north side.

St. Swithun's Church,

whose tower fell down some years ago, has north and south aisles, north-east vestry, and rood turret, but the building is a disgraceful ruin, about which the less said the better. In the vestry was a painted panel, supposed to have been part of the rood screen.

St. Benedict's Church,

standing on the confines of ancient Westwick, has a Round Tower with octagonal top, a nave, chancel, north

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aisle, and north and south porches, the latter having a chamber now inaccessible.

St. Benedict's Gate.

This, the only relic of the old Gates of Norwich, is to be found in a portion of the stone-work containing a hinge, on which one of the small side gates swung. Queen Elizabeth Woodville entered Norwich by this gate, and through it a more celebrated Queen Elizabeth drove on her way to hunt in Costessey, in 1578. One of the quarters of Tunstall, a Roman Catholic priest who was executed in Elizabeth's reign, was fixed over this gate. Right and left of this relic may be found remains of the old city wall, also near the site of Magdalen and St. Stephen's Gates. Down Barn Road is the

Midland and Great Northern Joint Railway Station,

commonly called the City Station, standing partly on what was an island in the Wensum, behind the "New Mills," which date from the fifteenth century, and there span the stream. The Station, with its goods and cattle yard, covers a considerable area within the bounds of the Hamlet of Heigham. About a mile up Heigham Street is the

House of Bishop Hall,

now known as the Dolphin Inn, an interesting Jacobean House, of flint and stone, with handsome gables and bold bays. There are some fine panelled rooms and quaint bits of work in this old building, where the "English Seneca" lived on his expulsion from the See.* The learned bishop's remains were interred in the

* Bishop Hall was a notable writer of satires, but he claimed too much when he wrote :

"I first adventure, follow me who list,
And be the second English satirist."

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Church of St. Bartholomew,

the original parochial church of the hamlet, where there is a very curious monument to his memory. This hamlet had a population of only 800 in 1811; its inhabitants now number tens of thousands. Four additional churches have been built, Holy Trinity Church in South Heigham,



BISHOP HALL'S PALACE.

St. Philip's Church on Heigham Road, St. Barnabas, foundation stone laid 11 June, 1903, and St. Thomas' Church on Earlham Road, opposite the latter being

The Diocesan Training College

for the Dioceses of Ely and Norwich, the funds for which were mainly raised by public subscription. This College was opened 12 October, 1892, by the Bishops of Norwich and Ely. It is for young women, and there are Practising Schools attached. Beyond the college is

The Cemetery,

which was consecrated 27 February, 1856. The grounds are well laid out, and planted with suitable trees and

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shrubs. In the area set apart for the burial place of soldiers of the garrison is a striking monument by John Bell (1811-1895). It is that of a female figure, "The Spirit of the Army," standing on a pedestal, bearing on its front, "In Memory of the Brave," "Death is swallowed up in Victory," &c. The WORKHOUSE and ISOLATION HOSPITAL stand just beyond the Cemetery, the former was built in 1859 at a cost of £40,000.



BLUE COAT SCHOOL.

"OVER THE WATER."

THIS was the ancient designation of the northern portion of the city, which abounded with Scandinavian "gates," or ways. It comprises several parishes, and is connected with the district of Westwick by several bridges. If the visitor enter it from Tombland by Wensum Street, he will cross FYE BRIDGE, one of the earliest of the five bridges which crossed the river in mediæval times, from which Magdalen Street perhaps took its ancient name Fibriggate, which has given occasion to much speculation. On the right is Fishergate, in which is the

Church of St. Edmund,

the last of the East Angle Kings, who was martyred by the Danes, and whose legendary life has been much discussed in recent years. This church consists of a nave and chancel in one continuous line, and a south aisle and chancel aisle divided from the nave and chancel. On one of the rafters is an emblem of St. Edmund, a portion of whose shirt, preserved in a crystal box, was once a venerated relic in this church !

St. Clement's Church,

in Magdalen Street, with which St. Edmund's has been united, is a Perpendicular building, that took the place of a pre-Norman fabric. Here there are some wall paintings, brasses, and monuments of prominent Norwich citizens. In the churchyard is a carefully preserved tombstone.



RIVER SCENE AT NORWICH.

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with a Latin inscription, over the burial place of the father and mother of Archbishop Parker, who lived and died in this parish. In the house opposite the church Amelia Opie lived some time, and in a large red house hard by in Magdalen Street, which still bears their name, the childhood of James and Harriet Martineau was spent.

An Ancient Doorway.

In the courtyard of the ancient flint-faced house of the Aldriches, friends of Dr. Parker, in Colegate, is a fine old carved doorway, which came from the city house of



THE OLD MEETING HOUSE.

William Louth, the eighteenth prior of Walsingham. On this door is the following inscription:—

Maria: Plena: Gracie: Mater: Miserecordie:
Remember Wylyam Lowth Prior 18.

The house belonged at one time to the Priory of Ixworth, in Suffolk.

The Old Meeting House,

up a paved way, nearly opposite, is the oldest Nonconformist chapel in Norwich, having been built in 1693.

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There are memorials in it of William Bridge, mentioned under St. George Tombland, a noted Puritan writer, who died in 1670; to Timothy Armitage, the first pastor; to Thomas Allen, John Cromwell, John Asty, Martin Finch, and other Independent Ministers.

The Octagon Chapel,

still called Presbyterian, is the Unitarian place of worship. Dr. Enfield, the Martineaus, Reeves, Taylors, and other



THE OCTAGON CHAPEL.

families of literary repute have been intimately associated with this place, which early in the nineteenth century had one of the most fashionable congregations in Norwich. This chapel, built by Thomas Ivory, a local architect who did much work in the city, was opened 12 May, 1756, and on 11 May, 1856, Dr. James Martineau preached at the Centenary Service. The Octagon was called by John Wesley perhaps the most elegant meeting-house in all Europe. A history of the chapel was published in 1848.

St. George's Colegate Church,

in the Perpendicular style, has a nave, chancel, aisles, and

Guide to Norwich

fine tower. There is in this church one of the old three-decker pulpits, and some fine mural and sepulchral monuments. An altar tomb in the north aisle in terracotta, with panelled sides, enriched with mouldings, is in memory of Robert Jannys, Mayor of Norwich, whom sudden death overtook, as represented in the portrait of him in the Council Chamber. How dangerous was travelling in the seventeenth century is illustrated by the record on a tablet of the murder of Mr. Bryant Lewis on Thetford Heath. On the wall of the south aisle is a medallion memorial by John Bell, the sculptor, to John Crome, the founder of the Norwich School of Painters. It was erected in 1868 by admirers of his genius, connected with his native county. "Old Crome" died in this parish, 22 April, 1821. The old flint house, east of this church, was the residence of Henry Bacon, Mayor in 1557 and 1566.

St. Michael at Coslany Church

was erected mainly in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII., on the site of an earlier building, a portion of which remains in the north aisle, with its chantry, rebuilt by William Ramsey, Mayor in 1502 and 1508. At the end of the south aisle is the famous Thorpe chapel, the exterior of which is a notable specimen of the art of flint-work building. The east end was fitted up about 1740, with large paintings of "The Resurrection" and "The Four Evangelists," by the senior Heins. This church was once rich in brasses, as many well-to-do merchants lived in the Tudor times in the parish, and Chief Justice Gawdy had a house here next the river. Two or three brasses remain, and a stone in the south aisle records that buried below were the remains of certain Dutchmen, some of the strangers settled in Norwich, who died in 1577.

St. Mary's Coslany Church

stands midway between St. Miles' and St. George's Colegate. It belonged anciently to the Priory of Coxford, East Rudham, which had its City House adjoining the churchyard, with a large garden attached. This church is cruciform, without aisles. The west wall, abutting on the round tower, is of the thirteenth century, for on it in Norman-French in Lombardic characters is the inscription, "I Tomas de Lingcole a done cet auter sirge et un laupe e la rente de Colegate." This worthy, who gave a wax taper and a lamp to the altar of the Holy Trinity, was bailiff of Norwich in 1276 and 1281, and died in 1298. The nave was rebuilt in 1477, a short time after the re-edification of the chancel and transepts. In front of the Perpendicular pulpit is an old hour-glass and stand, which was formerly used to mark the length of the discourse of the preacher. This is one of the low-lying parishes which have at times been inundated by the rising of the Wensum after the country had been for some time deluged by heavy rains. In 1763 the water was three feet deep in the church. In November, 1770, the water in the church fell only two inches short of that depth. The last visitation of the kind was in 1878. John Sell Cotman was born in this parish 16 May, 1782, and two other artists, "Old Crome" and R. Ladbrooke, were married in the church, while yet a fourth eminent artist, the Rev. E. T. Daniell, sometimes officiated here. This church, after a long period of neglect, is now renewing its youth, for it has recently been judiciously restored. In the Rosemary Tavern near the church are some interesting remains of a fine Merchant's House of the reign of Henry VIII.

St. Martin at Oak Church,

so called because an Oak-tree, with an image of the Blessed Virgin in it, formerly stood in the churchyard.

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was rebuilt in the fifteenth century. It has a nave, south aisle, and a square tower. Between Quakers' Lane on the north side of this church and St. Augustine's Church, is

The Gildencroft Recreation Ground,

occupying a portion of an open space formerly of great extent, to the north-west of which, next to the walls, was the ancient jousting ground, where King Edward III. and good Queen Philippa, who was very popular in Norwich, attended a Grand Tournament in 1340, a similar pageant being witnessed here ten years later by Edward "The Black Prince." It was formerly known as "Jousting Acre," and the Gildencroft, where "immoderate campings and dauncings" were objected to in 1671, and is still in use as a place of popular recreation.

The Friends' Meeting House.

This Gildencroft Chapel was built in 1680, and has very interesting associations with the old Quaker families in Norwich. Many eminent Friends are buried in the graveyard, amongst them Mrs. Opie, who wrote of it:



THE GILDENCROFT MEETING HOUSE.

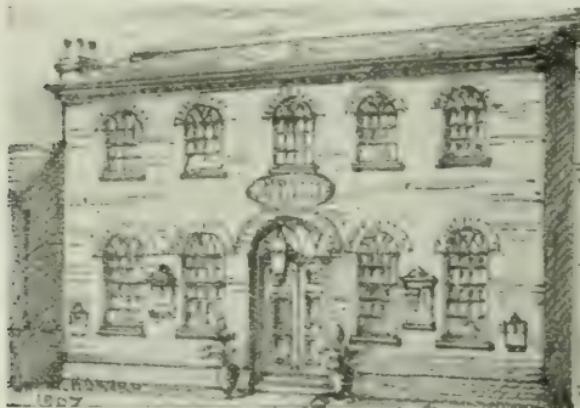
"There is a spot in life's dark scene,
Which oft with willing steps I tread ;
It is yon still, sequestered green,
Where sleep the nameless tombless dead."

St. Augustine's Church,

built late in the fourteenth century, on the site of an older structure, consists of nave and chancel of almost equal length. The most interesting feature of the building is the roof, which was put on between 1620-30, and the red-brick tower rebuilt in 1687.

The Free Methodist Chapel,

in Calvert Street, is a neat brick building, having more than one thousand sittings, with schoolroom behind.



CALVERT STREET CHAPEL.

It was built in 1810, as the old one in Cherry Lane, erected in 1769, where John Wesley preached, had been found to be too small.

St. Saviour's Church,

or the Church of the Transfiguration of Christ, in Magdalen Street, a small Perpendicular building, has a pretty

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interior, and a memorial brass to Archbishop Parker, a native of this parish. There were several other churches in this district, but they were demolished before the Reformation. St. Olave's left its name to Tooley Street, now Pitt Street, and St. Botolph's to Botolph Street. St. Margaret's, All Saints', and St. Mary's Unbrent, all stood in Magdalen Street. There was another church, dedicated to St Margaret, between St. George's Colegate and the "New Bridge." The parish was depopulated during the great pestilence of 1349, as were all others.

The Blind Asylum and School

is the handsome red-brick building standing on the left-hand side of Magdalen Street, near the site of the Old Gates. It was founded in 1805 by Thomas Tawell, Esq., who was blind. In this noble institution, which has been rebuilt and enlarged during the last few years, the blind are taught to read, and also trades by which they may obtain a livelihood. The work the pupils produce is excellent, and is on sale within the building.



COW TOWER.

THE PRIOR'S LIBERTY.

THIS Liberty, which since the Reformation has been restricted to the Cathedral Precinct, formerly included other portions of the city, both within and beyond the Walls.

Magdalen Chapel,

the extreme boundary of the old Liberty of the Prior of Norwich, on the Sprowston Road, is an interesting Norman relic, with circular-headed doorways and shallow, flat buttresses. The chapel, having lately come into sympathetic keeping, it has been cleaned up, and will be kept in good repair. This chapel was founded by Bishop Herbert for lepers, with a hospital adjoining, and the house was used for that purpose as late as the reign of Charles I. There were Leper Houses formerly outside St. Augustine's,

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St. Benedict's, St. Giles', and St. Stephen's Gates, and also Hospitals for Lepers, similarly dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, at Lynn and Thetford. A fair was, in the Middle Ages, held in the neighbourhood, for the profit of the chapel, on St. Mary Magdalene's Day, 22 July. The city authorities then rode in procession to the opening of



LEPER HOUSE.

Magdalen Fair, "with the city watch before them in their watching harness." The Court on these occasions offered at this Chapel, and then went to watch the sports and "Wrastlyng at Magdalen," according to old custom, discontinued in the seventeenth century.

St. Paul's Church

has a Round Tower. All the windows of this church are Perpendicular, except two on the south side, which are Decorated. A Hospital close by, called Norman's Spital, was founded by Ingulfus, first Prior of Norwich, whose name occurs in 1121. This institution was supported out of appropriations of parochial tithes, and ultimately became a sort of relief ward for "casuals" and tramps. In the seventeenth century the Hospital transferred to the

city, was made a Workhouse, and finally became a Bridewell. In this parish, at the top of Peacock Street, formerly Tolthorpe Lane, anciently stood a Pit and Pound, of which, in old times, there were several scattered over various parts of the city.

St. James' Church,

with its low, square tower, consists of nave, chancel, south aisle, chancel aisle, and a south porch with a parvise over. A rood-loft stem is visible on the north side. The east window has some old stained glass. The elaborate octagonal font, contains figures of the Virgin and child and saints. The two entrances under the tower were formerly used for processional purposes. A new church for this rapidly growing district, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, was consecrated 30 November, 1903, in Silver Road.

The White Friars

had a large church and convent between St. James' Church and the river, from 1256 to the Dissolution. John Bale, the Protestant writer, rather unjustly stigmatized as "Bilious Bale," was educated as a Carmelite in this Friary. The cloister was sixty yards square, and adjoined the Church of the Convent, which was a noble building. A learned Memoir, on "The Religious Orders of Norwich," published by Kirkpatrick in 1845, and the "Index Monasticus," by Richard Taylor (1821), are very useful works with reference to Monasticism in Norwich. Harrod's scholarly volume on "The Castles and Convents of Norfolk," includes excellent descriptions of the Cathedral Priory and of the Blackfriars' Convent. Against where stood

Pockthorpe Gate,

is an interesting relic of the old city wall, with part of one of the towers, commonly called the Cow Tower, formerly

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the Dungeon or Hassett's Tower.* Further on are the CAVALRY BARRACKS, built in 1792-3, on the site of Hassett's Manor House: and above, on the height of Mousehold, are the BRITANNIA BARRACKS, the Depôt for the Eastern District, and His Majesty's PRISON, both built of red brick with stone dressings. A very attractive and serviceable List of the Regiments quartered at Norwich from 1793-1895 has been compiled by a well-known citizen. The old hamlet of Pockthorpe is now one of the poorest quarters of the city. There is an interesting account of this suburb given in Mr. W. Andrews' "Bygone Norfolk." The Britannia Barracks are on the brow of

Household Heath,

a beautiful open, breezy tract of 180 acres, where fine views may be had of the city. This was until a few years ago part of the waste of the Manor of the Liberty of the Dean and Chapter, by whom, through the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, it was handed over to the city for purposes of recreation, disputes as to the jurisdiction over the Heath having been settled by a judgment pronounced by Mr. Justice Chitty in 1883. The Corporation have made a carriage road over the Heath, and planted it in some places with trees, besides erecting a ranger's house, and carrying out various improvements for the convenience of the citizens and visitors. The trams convey their passengers to the heart of this wild and breezy pleasure ground. One of Crome's best pictures in the National Gallery is that of "Household Heath." It was on this Heath that the rebels, under the brothers Kett, encamped, in the reign of Edward VI. On the summit of Kett's Hill will be a new church, dedicated to St. Leonard, of which the Mayor of Norwich laid the foundation stone 25 July.

* In 1621 the Curate of St James' licensed Ralph Blennerhassett and his daughter to eat flesh in the prohibited time.

1907. The learned and chivalrous Earl of Surrey, the best poet of his age, commenced building his magnificent house here in 1544, to which Drayton refers in his "Heroicall Epistles":

"When shall the muses by fair Norwich dwell,
To be the city of the learned well?
Or Phœbus' altars there with incense heap'd,
As once in Cyrrha, or in Thebe kept?
Or when shall that fair hoof-ploughed spring distil
From great Mount Surrey, out of Leonard's Hill?"

St. Leonard's Priory

stood on the hill, south of the Gas Works. It was founded as a "cell" to the Benedictine Monastery by Herbert de Losinga, when the Cathedral was in course of erection, and continued until the Dissolution of the Monasteries. The church was much resorted to by pilgrims. Below St. Leonard's Hill is the site of

Lollards' Pit,

a hollow cut out of the side of the hill, in the sad spot described in old plans of the city as "the place where men are custumable burnt." Here many martyrs suffered at the stake, including William White, Thomas Bilney, Cicely Orme and others, who for the truth's sake witnessed a good confession. Bishop Alnwick especially hated the Lollards; he declared if he found any he would make them "hop headless or fry a faggot."

Bishop Bridge

is one of the most ancient bridges remaining in the country, being rebuilt in the thirteenth century. It has three arches, which are groined and have bosses. A gate stood on this bridge till last century, by which before the Reformation a hermit had his cell, as at the other City

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Gates. There were numerous " anchorages " for these recluses adjoining the churches, and in various parts of the city. They were of both sexes, but cannot be described as models of industry, or, in all cases, of devotion.

The meadow at the foot of the Cow Tower at the bend of the river belongs to

St. Helen's Hospital,

anciently the Hospital of St. Giles'. In Bishopgate Street, or Holm Street, opposite the church dedicated to St. Helen, which was at the same time demolished, Bishop Suffield founded and endowed, in 1249, the Hospital of St. Giles', for the benefit of poor and decrepit chaplains and thirteen poor people. The cloister garth of this religious house is on the north side of the church. This structure was also called St. Helen's, and has an extreme



THE CLOISTERS, ST. HELEN'S HOSPITAL.

length of 193 feet, and a total width of 50 feet, including the aisles. The nave has seven arcades of clustered pillars. The tower was built by Bishop Lyhart. The south transept and chancel are the most interesting features of the building. The transept is groined over with stone ribs having bosses at the intersections, which are beautifully carved and coloured, and represent the coronation of the Virgin, the birth of the Saviour, the Apostles, the Evangelists, and four heads, supposed to be those of Edward I., his wife, and two sons. The chancel has a fine wagon-head-shaped roof, and is embellished in the panels with 252 spread eagles, the body of the bird being coloured in black and the beak and feet in red. There are also 132 small carved bosses and 100 large bosses at the intersections of the ribs and panels. Since the Dissolution of religious houses, this ancient foundation, as is shown by the verses on the façade, has been used as a hospital for aged citizens, who, having been in decent circumstances, have been reduced to poverty. Thus portions of the church, including the chancel, now called the Eagle Ward, from the curious decoration of the roof, have been utilised for the purposes of the Hospital. Cottages have been built alongside the Hospital of recent years for married couples. The original deed of Foundation (among the Corporation Archives) is very curious. John Kirkpatrick, the laborious antiquary, to whom all students of the History of Norwich are so much indebted, is buried in the church. In the grounds of the Hospital is the old swan pit, under the special care of the Master who rears the cygnets, which are sold for two guineas each in the season. Near the northern entrance to the Close was the Church of St. Matthew, which, after the great pestilence, was allowed to fall into ruins, and opposite to this was the old Grammar School of the city, which was under the control of the Bishop of Norwich. It is said that Archbishop Parker was educated at this school.

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The Tabernacle,

associated with the early Methodist revival in Norwich, stands at the corner of Bishopgate Street, against the Adam and Eve Inn. It was opened in 1755, by Whitefield, at the desire of Selina, Countess of Huntingdon. Wesley preached there in 1758 and 1759, as mentioned in his Journal. A short distance from this building there is, in the wall of the Cupid and Bow Inn, a memorial stone to Lord Sheffield, who fell at that spot in Kett's rebellion.

St. Martin-at-Palace Church.

This church has nave, aisles, with chapels at the east ends, chancel, south porch, and square tower. A good number of those who fell in the Rebellion were buried in this churchyard. Dr. Cunningham Geikie, author of a "Life of Christ," was for some time Vicar. It contains a handsome Altar Tomb to Sir Philip Calthorpe, who had a mansion in this parish. An amusing story of the method by which he "purged John Drakes, the shoemaker, of Norwich, in the time of Henry VIII., of the proud humour which our people have to bee of the gentlemen's cut," is related in Blomefield's "History of Norwich" (I., 217). Here is a chained book.



CHAPEL FIELD GARDENS.

MANCROFT.

ALTHOUGH the last settled, this division, which included the chief portion of what was called the New Burgh, became the new centre of Norwich after the Norman Conquest. The New Burgh, comprising the parishes of St. Peter's Mancroft, St. Stephen's, and St. Giles', began to be inhabited in the eleventh century. In the days of the Conqueror the land forming the Parish of St. Peter Mancroft, together with the Castle, was owned by Ralf de Guader, Earl of Norfolk. He it was who built the first

Church of St. Peter and St. Paul

at Mancroft, but on his rebellion it was forfeited to the King, who gave it in fee to his chaplain, Wala, who, when he became a monk of the Abbey of Gloucester, gave over the church to that Monastery, in whose gift it

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remained till the reign of Richard II., when it was granted to the Dean and Chapter of the College of St. Mary in the Fields in Mancroft, one of the greatest ecclesiastical foundations in ancient Norwich.

Nothing remains of the old Norman Church, which was probably of mean proportions, or it would not have been wholly demolished in the fifteenth century to make way for this noble church, begun in 1430, and finished in 1455, and now one of the finest parish churches in England. It is 212 feet in length, consists of chancel, nave, north and south aisles, with small transepts, north and south porches, and a grand tower containing a famous peal of twelve bells. The tower, 102 feet high, with a base of 46 feet by 38 feet, is a grand example of Perpendicular work. The fleche, 46 feet high, added in 1882, is not universally admired. The tower is pierced by an archway in each face. The south porch has a groined stone roof with sculptured bosses. The south transept has a Jacobean doorway. The chancel is raised here, as in St. Gregory's, with an arched passage under it, which has been disused. Over the doorway of the north porch are three niches with canopies, and over it is a parvise. The architecture of this church is beautiful in its regularity. An unbroken view is had at a glance of the interior, for there is no line of demarcation between chancel and nave. The roof is supported by fine fan-like groining, and the seventeen clerestory windows on each side are so close as to give a marvellous lightness to the roof. The great east window is very fine, as most of the glass therein is ancient. The present oak reredos, placed in the church in 1885, was executed by Mr. Harry Hems, of Exeter, from designs of Mr. J. P. Seddon. Our Lord and eighteen Saints of Holy Scripture are represented, with appropriate emblems, on this beautiful piece of work. The two doorways piercing the east wall lead to a sacristy, in which are kept the valuable plate belonging to the

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church, some MSS., paintings, and other curiosities. The north transept was originally a chantry. The remarkable font, standing beneath a richly carved canopy, was restored in 1887. On the wall close by is an interesting piece of tapestry, representing the Resurrection. Among the monuments of interest in this church are those to the memory of Sir Thomas Browne, author of the "Religio Medici," &c., and of Dorothy his wife. The supposed skull of the distinguished philosopher, once buried in this church, is now preserved in the Museum of the Hospital. There is a brass in front of the Altar Rail to Sir Peter Rede, whose portrait is in the Guildhall, and a monumental effigy in the north aisle of the choir to Francis Windham, Justice of the Common Pleas, who died in 1592. The painting over the north door, presented to the church in 1768, representing the release of St. Peter from prison by the angel, is by a Norwich artist, C. Catton, a foundation member of the Royal Academy, 1728-1798. A window, in memory of the late esteemed Vicar, the Rev. W. Pelham Burn, Archdeacon of Norfolk, has been recently inserted in the north transept.

The bells are a glorious peal, the tenor weighing 41 cwt. 4 lbs., and many interesting steepleboards are to be seen in the ringing chamber.*

The Market Place,

in which stands the church of St. Peter, dates from the Norman times, and was pronounced by Cobbett to be the best, neatest and most attractive that he had ever seen. Near its centre stood formerly the Market Cross, taken

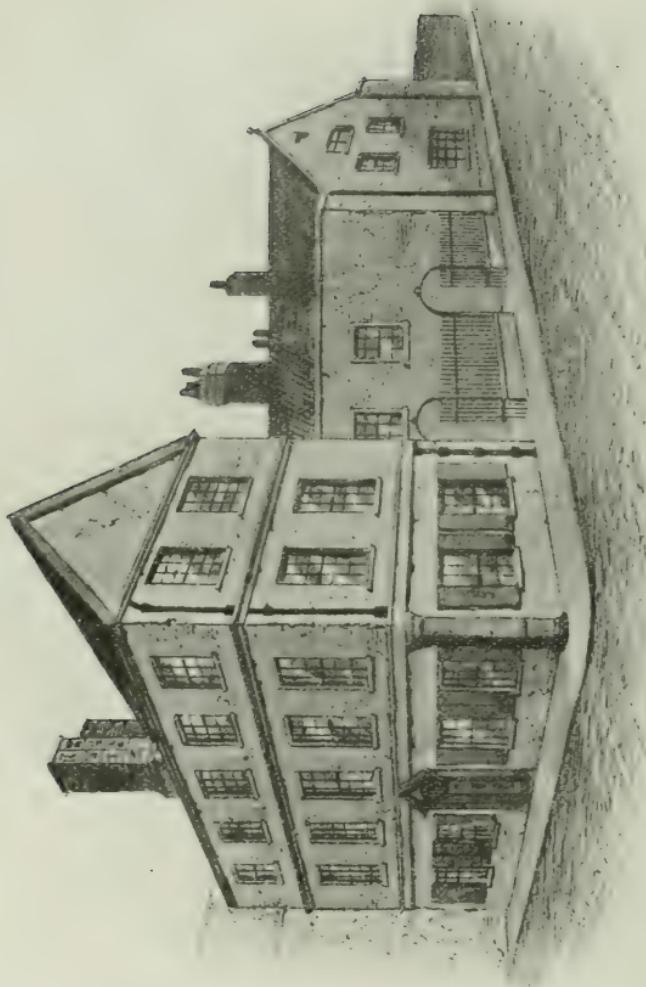
For detailed accounts of this church, see "Church of SS. Peter and Paul," by the Rev. Frederick Baggallay (Jarold & Sons), *ed.*; and "Notes on the Church of St. Peter of Mancroft," by the author of this Guide (1895). Some interesting Notices, drawn chiefly from the Churchwardens' Accounts, have been collected by Mr. Walter Rye, in his valuable "Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany."

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down in 1732, around which were grouped the Cage, Pillory, and Stocks. The Jews dwelt principally in the New Burgh. The original synagogue was, it is supposed, on the site of Messrs. Chamberlin's shop, between Dove Lane, anciently called Holtor (perhaps from the Hebrew *Hoel Thora*, *i.e.*, Tabernacle of the Law), and the NORFOLK AND NORWICH LIBRARY. This first synagogue was burned down by a mob in the time of Henry II. The second synagogue stood east of St. Peter's Church, in the old Jewry, near the site of the "Star" and "Lamb" inns. To the south of St. Peter's Church was an ancient inn, whose sign was "Abraham offering up Isaac." It took the name from Abraham Deulacresse, a wealthy Jew, who was drawn and burnt "for blasphemy" in the thirteenth century.

Sir Thomas Browne's House.

On the site of the old Savings Bank, in the Haymarket, stood the residence, for thirty two years, of Sir Thomas Browne, a physician and celebrated writer, who was born at London in 1605. After graduating M.A., at Oxford, he studied at Leyden, where he received the degree of M.D. On his return to England he settled as a physician at Norwich, where he acquired extensive practice and reputation. In 1642 was published his famous work, "Religio Medici," which excited the attention of the learned throughout Europe, and was translated into various languages. This was followed at various intervals by "Pseudodoxia Epidemica," or "Treatise on Vulgar Errors," a work of extraordinary learning: "Hydriotaphia," or "Treatise on Urn Burial," &c. In 1665 he was constituted an honorary member of the Royal College of Physicians, and in 1671, Charles II., visiting Norwich, conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He died 19 October, 1682, aged 77. On the wall in Little



SIR THOMAS BROWNE'S HOUSE.

H^r resided here from 1660 till his death, October 19th, 1682.

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Orford Street is a stone tablet, the gift of Sir Peter Eade, M.D., inscribed :—

THIS HOUSE IS THE SITE OF THE RESIDENCE OF
SIR THOMAS BROWNE, M.D.,
AUTHOR OF "RELIGIO MEDICI," "VULGAR ERRORS,"
AND MANY OTHER LEARNED WORKS.
HE LIVED HERE FOR ABOUT THIRTY-TWO YEARS.
AND DIED IN 1682.

In the "Diary of John Evelyn" (17 October, 1671), the distinguished virtuoso, and a man of kindred spirit, the house and garden of Sir Thomas are described as "a paradise and cabinet of rarities, and that of the best collection, especially medals, books, plants, and natural things." Evelyn tells how the learned knight led him "to see all the remarkable places of this ancient city, being one of the largest, and certainly, after London, the noblest of England; for its venerable Cathedral, number of stately churches, cleanliness of the streets, and buildings of flint, so exquisitely headed and squared, as I was much astonished at. The suburbs are large, the prospects sweet, with other amenities, not omitting the flower gardens, in which all the inhabitants excel. The fabric of stuffs brings a vast trade to this populous town." The fine statue to Sir Thomas Browne, subscribed for by his numerous admirers, was unveiled by Lord Avebury 19 October, 1905.*

THE NORFOLK AND NORWICH LIBRARY, just mentioned, was originated in 1784, through the exertions of several

* "In the East Country," a pleasing tale by the late Emma Marshall, draws much of its interest from the sketch given of the philosopher's life in Norwich; "Winifred's Journal," "Castle Meadow," and "By the North Sea" (Jarrold and Sons), and other novels by the same authoress, are also replete with local interest. Mrs. Marshall was born at Northrepps, but had many associations with the old city.

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residents of literary tastes, for which the City at that time had a considerable repute. Under skilful management it had acquired a valuable stock of some 60,000 volumes, including the Norton bequest of 5,000 volumes, added in 1892, when the contents of the handsome building



SIR THOMAS BROWNE.

(erected in 1835) were almost entirely destroyed by an accidental fire, which had its beginning in business premises adjoining, on 1 August, 1898. The Library has now been restored, with all the latest improvements,

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and a fireproof roof, and through the judicious purchase of a new supply of books, to which additions are being continually made, and the generosity of friends and subscribers, by whom many hundreds of valuable volumes have been presented, the loss is already to a great extent made good. It now well maintains its reputation as one of the best Subscription Libraries in the provinces. Separate collections of Legal and Medical works, as well as the Libraries of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological and Naturalist Societies, are housed here. The Librarian is Mr. John Quinton.

Curat's House.

Among the ancient houses around the Market Place, the most interesting is that of Messrs. Back, Wine Merchants, the Haymarket. Behind the modern front is a house of the early part of the sixteenth century, when it was the residence of John Curat, Mercer, Sheriff of the City in 1529. It has an antique corridor, fine oak panelled rooms, adorned with quaint devices, including the rebus of Curat, and staircases to turrets. Mr. Back readily shows the interior to antiquaries and members of archæological societies on presenting their cards. The eastern side of the Market Place, a very interesting promenade, especially on Saturdays, when the City is filled with multitudes drawn from all parts of the county for business or pleasure, is known as the Gentlemen's Walk, because, as an old writer says, "On Saturdays at Sessions time, and other occasions, when the gentlemen of the county resort to the City, this is the usual place of their walking, for their diversion, and having discourse together, as it is also for the principal citizens." Behind it runs a narrow, winding byway, called the "Back of the Inns," from the five Hostelries which in the last century monopolised the frontage from London Street to White Lion Lane. This is now connected with the Market by Davey Place, a

thoroughfare made in 1812, and quite recently by the Royal Arcade, opened 17 June, 1899, an agreeable lounge, with attractive and well-furnished shops. The old Market Place was apportioned into rows, according to the trade pursued in each. Spicer's Row, Worstede Row, Nedler's Row, and so on, in great variety. The greater Market is held on Saturday, when the whole area is covered with stalls. The statue of the Duke of Wellington, erected 2 November, 1854, at a cost of £1,000, stands near its centre, facing the Walk.

St. Stephen's Church,

in Rampant Horse Street, is a well-proportioned and distinctly interesting building, consisting of a nave, aisles, chancel, a vestry at the east end of the south aisle, a chapel opening from the north aisle, and a square tower, which serves as a north porch. The interior of the nave



ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

is open from west to east, and divided into eight compartments of equal width, and the hammer-beam roof is of great beauty. The date of the church is early sixteenth century, when it was built in substitution for an earlier

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one erected in Norman times. The east window is filled with stained glass, bearing date 1601, the year in which the tower was built. Richard Caister, called "The Good Vicar," was here from 1402 till his death, in 1420. During his life, and after his death, he is said to have been renowned for many miracles. Pilgrimages were made to his grave.*

Going westwards up the street, the visitor will pass an open area in front of a red-brick building, built for an Assembly Room, in 1754, but acquired in 1874 as a HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. The first head mistress was Miss Ada Benson, sister to the late Archbishop of Canterbury. This building, and THEATRE, close by, built in 1826, in place of an earlier building, opened in 1758, stand upon the site of the COLLEGE OF ST. MARY IN THE FIELDS, comprising a Dean, Chancellor, Precentor, Treasurer, and seven other Canons, besides six Conducts, or Chantry priests, to which many citizens belonged as lay brethren. Adjoining the High School are the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, in which are held the Annual Meetings of the Diocesan Conference, the Concerts of the Philharmonic and other Societies, and meetings of various kinds. The PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH is opposite the Theatre, and close by it is the BETHEL HOSPITAL for lunatics, founded by Mrs. Mary Chapman, in 1714, the entrance being from Bethel Street, and recently in part rebuilt. The useful Institution for providing a staff of trained nurses is in Bethel Street. A CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, an offshoot from the Old Meeting, faces

Chapel Field Gardens,

originally the Croft of the Secular Canons of the College

* Some very interesting information about St. Stephen's may be read in a pamphlet by the Rev. Dundas Harford, Vicar of the parish, entitled, "A Norwich Parish, 500 Years Ago." (1905).

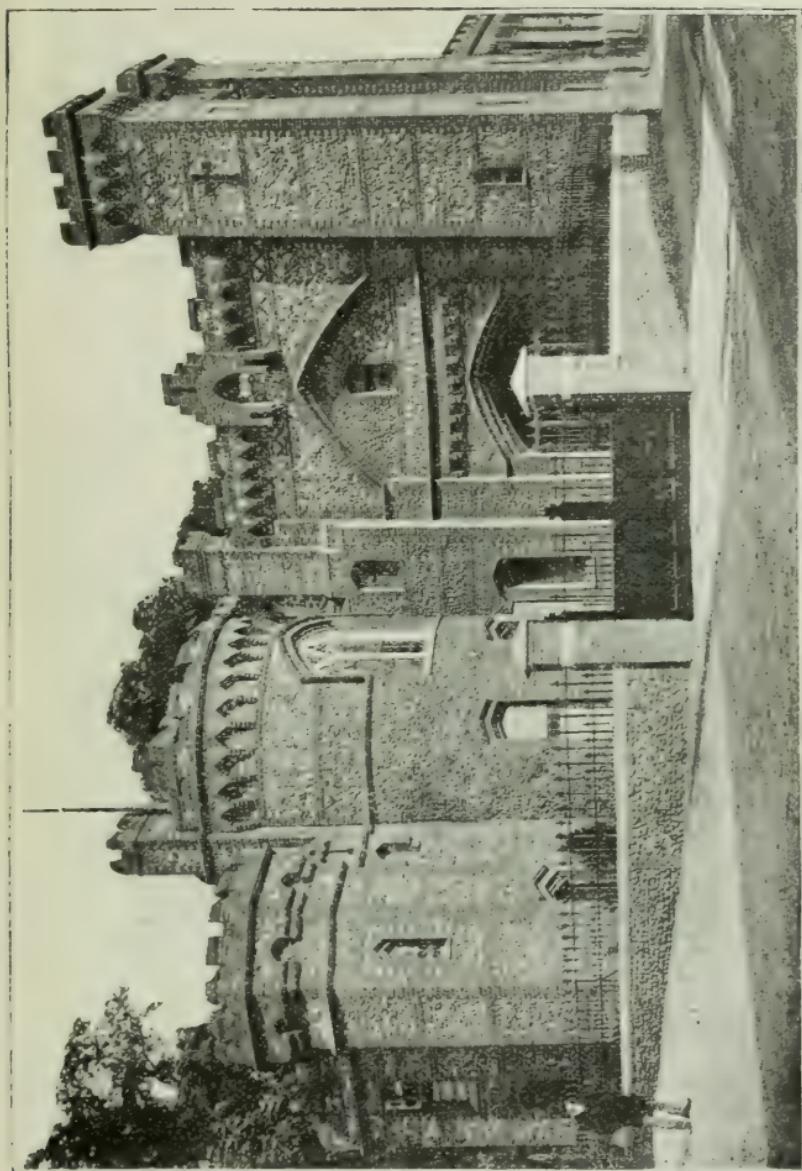
of St. Mary, that came into the possession of the citizens, and was used as an archery ground, and as the "Campus Martius" of the City, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Some years ago it was in a disgraceful and neglected condition. Public opinion demanded a reformation, with the result that it has been railed in, drained, planted, and transformed into a delightful garden, where the citizens promenade on summer evenings to the music of various bands.

In the centre of the Gardens is an ORNAMENTAL PAVILION, in cast and wrought iron, designed by the late Mr. Thomas Jeckyll, manufactured by Messrs. Barnard, Bishop, and Barnards, of this city, and exhibited by that firm at the United States Centenary Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876. The firm offered to erect this splendid piece of ironwork in the Gardens for a sum which bore a very small proportion to the value of the Pavilion; the offer was accepted, and the money raised by public subscription. It is thirty-five feet long, eighteen feet wide, and thirty-five feet high, mounted upon a dais of four steps, has two floors, and is supported by twenty-eight square columns. The lower Verandah is supported by cast-iron brackets, the enrichment of whose spandrels is varied by bas-reliefs, the subjects of which are studies from the "Apple Blossom, with flying Birds," "Whitethorn, with Pheasants," "Scotch Fir, with Jays," "Sunflower," "Chrysanthemum, Narcissus, Daisy, and Grass, with a Crane and rising Lark," &c., &c. The upper floor, surrounded by a wrought-iron balcony railing, is supported in its turn by twenty columns of a similar design to the lower ones.

The Volunteer Drill Hall,

opened by the then Prince of Wales, 30 October, 1866,

THE VOLUNTEER DRILL HALL.



is a rough flint stone and red-brick building, at the north-western angle of the Field. It is built on a small piece of the Field, and upon one of the round towers of the old city wall, which is thus appropriately preserved in a modern building, raised for defensive purposes. The Prince and Princess, now our King and Queen, again displayed their constant devotion to the interests of the city by opening the National Fisheries Exhibition in this Hall in 1881. Several bits of the old city wall are visible on the south side of the Field, and in Coburg Street beyond.

St. Giles' Church

occupies a commanding position in St. Giles' Street, and its lofty tower, 126 ft. high, can be seen from over a wide tract of country. It stands only a short distance from



ST. GILES' CHURCH.

St. Giles' Gate, and has a nave and aisles in Perpendicular work, with a fine porch on the south, was rebuilt *temp.* Richard II., 1377-1399, and was thoroughly restored and a new lead roof put on some years ago. The removal of a large gallery has opened out the tower arch. The groining [of the] porch is fanlight work—the only example of

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such work in Norwich; the parapet and cornice are noteworthy. There is some good old double-gilt communion plate. The memorials include some brasses, and a modern painted window, erected by the medical men of the city, to the memory of J. G. Johnson, Esq. In the west end of the church was formerly a chapel, altar, and image of St. Katharine. A colossal painting of St. Christopher and two consecration crosses were uncovered on the wall of the north aisle in 1723. A history of the Church and Parish has been written by Sir Peter Eade, M.D., F.R.C.P., who occupies one of the many interesting old houses so ably described in that work. St. Giles' Street is still largely associated with the medical profession, which has for centuries been represented in Norwich by a succession of distinguished names. The principal Lodge of the Norwich Freemasons is in St. Giles' Street, and the new OPERA HOUSE, opened 4 August, 1903, is noted for a good class of variety entertainments.

George Henry Borrow's House.

After inspecting St. Giles' Church, the visitor, interested in the haunts of literary men, should turn aside to Willow Lane, where, in "Borrow's Court," will be found the house which, during the earlier years of this century, was the temporary home of George Henry Borrow, author of "The Bible in Spain," "Lavengro," "Romany Rye," "The Gipsies of Spain," "Wild Wales," and other productions of his unique genius. The house, except for the closing up of a doorway, leading from the entrance hall to the room facing the garden, remains in precisely the same condition as when it was the home of this celebrated author and traveller, whose adventurous life and fascinating works have been recently brought into fresh repute by the comprehensive biography of Professor

Knapp. Above the door, on a marble tablet the gift of Sir Peter Eade, M.D., is inscribed :

IN THIS HOUSE RESIDED
FOR SOME YEARS OF THE EARLIER
PORTION OF HIS LIFE,
G E O R G E H E N R Y B O R R O W,
AUTHOR OF "THE BIBLE IN SPAIN,"
AND OTHER VALUED WORKS.
D I E D I N 1881, A G E D 73 Y E A R S.

In Tuck's Court, St. Giles', opposite the Opera House, Borrow served his articles, from 1815-1818, to Messrs. Simpson and Rackham, as described by him in "Lavengro."

The New Roman Catholic Church,

dedicated to St. John the Baptist, stands on the site of the old city Gaol, just outside St. Giles' Gates; it is a very noble edifice in the Early English style, built at the sole expense of the Duke of Norfolk for his co-religionists, the Roman Catholics (who have now a school in what was formerly the church of the Holy Apostles, in Willow Lane), and opened in 1894.



NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

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Adjoining the Catholic Rectory is a

Baptist Chapel

in Unthank Road, opened 8 July, 1875. The Free Methodists have a chapel on Chapel Field Road, and the Wesleyan Methodists a new structure in Park Lane, Unthank Road, in addition to a large chapel in Lady Lane. The headquarters of the Salvation Army is in St. Giles' Street.

The Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

This institution, situated a short distance from St. Stephen's Gates and the VICTORIA STATION of the Great Eastern Railway, was erected, between 1879 and 1881, on the site of the original Hospital, opened in 1772, one wing of which was preserved, to be utilised as an out-patients' department. The first stone of this new Hospital, which cost over £50,000, was laid on 17 June, 1879, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The Earl of Leicester gave £15,000 to the endowment fund. The Hospital is planned on the pavilion principle. The style of architecture is an adaptation of that of Queen Anne, the materials used being red brick and white stone dressings. The administrative block in the centre is an imposing pile of buildings, with a well-proportioned covered carriage way at the entrance. The arms of the Prince and Princess of Wales are borne on the stone-work of this portion of the building. A cupola and tower, in which is a handsome clock, striking the hours, give a pleasing look of completeness to this block. The only connection the administrative section has with the pavilion on either side, is by a corridor one storey high, with windows on both sides, to secure a free circulation of air from front to back.

The administrative block consists of a basement and three storeys above. The basement contains the kitchen,

housekeeper's room, servants' hall, scullery, stores, &c. On the ground floor, an entrance corridor, twelve feet wide, leads into a waiting hall, about forty feet square. On the right of the entrance are porter's room, the library, surgery, dresser's room, and dispensary. On the left are the secretary's room, the board room, the matron's and store rooms. On the first floor are situated resident officers' sitting rooms and bedrooms.

In the Board room are several noteworthy portraits, including those of William Fellowes, of Shotesham, the Founder of the Hospital; of P. M. Martineau (by Sir Wm. Beechey), who gave his services to the charity in its early days; of James Alderson, M.D. (by Opie); and of Sir Thomas Browne, M.D., author of "Religio Medici"; William Dalrymple, surgeon; Arthur Tawke, M.D., formerly physician; Edward Rigby, M.D., Dr. Wright, Dr. Manning, J. G. Crosse, F.R.S., Warner Wright, M.D., Dr. Caius, Dr. Richard Lubbock, Dr. Edward Lubbock, Henry Reeve, M.D., Dr. Ranking, Dr. Edward Copeman, Mr. Nichols, and Mr. Firth.

In the rear of this building is an operating theatre, surrounded by six small wards for one and two patients; also with scullery, nurses' bedroom, bath, and lavatory.

The pavilions lie on the right and left of the administrative block. They are some 260 feet long and 29 feet wide, two storeys high (the centre being raised to form an attic storey), and with octagonal turrets at each of the four corners, in which are bath rooms, water closets, &c. Each wing is divided into large wards for twenty-four beds each, with nurses' rooms, ward sculleries, and there are also a number of smaller single wards.

In the rear of the new buildings, and on the city side of the area, a new chapel in the Gothic style is provided.

The out-patients' department is a block reserved from

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the old hospital. Associated with it is the Museum, containing a large collection of rare pathological specimens, and cabinets of the calculi removed from patients in the hospital, numbering over 1,100. At the extreme end of the block, most distant from the out-patients' department, are four wards for infectious cases. The new nurses' quarters stand south of the main buildings.

The wash-houses and laundry are fitted up with a powerful steam engine, boilers, washing machinery of the most perfect character, and hot-air chambers for drying linen. A disinfecting chamber, which may be heated to any required temperature, is also provided.*

Rampant Horse Street preserves the name of one of the many ancient inns which clustered about the Market Place. The excellent Church of England Young Men's Society has very complete and convenient rooms in Orford Street; the Junior Institute connected with it is in Prince's Street. The Young Men's Christian Association has its home in St. Giles' Street. At the newly-opened-out Orford Circus the Tramway Lines converge, and close at hand are the offices of the Tramway Company, whose trams began running 30 July, 1900.

The Boileau Drinking Fountain.

Beyond the entrance to the Hospital stands a public Drinking Fountain, a bequest of Sir John Peter Boileau, Bart., of Ketteringham, who died 9 March, 1869. The style of the fountain is most unusual; it was the design of the late Mr. Thomas Jeckyll, the artist, whose ideas are embodied in the ornamental ironwork pavilion in the Chapel Field. The material used is red brick, with

* The History of the Hospital has been written by Sir Peter Eade, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Jarrold and Sons, 1900.)

Guide to Norwich

worked mouldings of the same material; the ornament, a chaste figure of Charity, by Boehm, cast in bronze, by Young and Co., of Pimlico. The inscription reads, "The gift of Sir John Peter Boileau, Bart., MDCCCLXIX."



THORPE CHURCH AND GARDENS.

THE SUBURBS.

THORPE is the most charming of the suburbs of Norwich. In THORPE HAMLET is a church, dedicated to St. Matthew, consecrated 29 August, 1851, and the Rosary Cemetery, that was opened early in the century for Nonconformists. The village of THORPE ST. ANDREW, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Norwich, runs alongside the river, and from its picturesqueness has been described rather superlatively as "the Richmond of Norfolk." There is plenty of accommodation for boating, fishing, &c.

The old Hall, the residence of F. A. Cubitt, Esq., was one of the many manor houses of the Bishops of Norwich, and, after the Reformation, a seat of the Pastons. The old village church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has been superseded by a new structure, with elegant spire and silvery bells. There is a spirited picture of "Old Thorpe Water Frolic" in the collection

at the Castle, by Joseph Stannard, one of the best representatives of the Norwich School of Painting.

Trams run to within a short distance of Thorpe Village, and the station at Whitlingham is a little beyond the church.

Another pleasant walk is by the Newmarket Road, lined with fine trees and comfortable residences, to EATON, one of the hamlets of the city. In the parish church is a monument to the parents of the poet Kirke White. Christ Church, Eaton, was opened 4 November, 1873. The pretty village of EARLHAM is situated, like Eaton, by the river commonly called the Yare. There is an interesting monument in the church to the Bacon family, who long owned the Hall, and a memorial window to Mr. John Gurney, whose family occupied it for about a century.

At HELLESDON, and also at Drayton, the parish with which it is now united, the Manor House formerly belonged to the Pastons, as readers of the remarkable correspondence of that family will remember. There are some interesting brasses in the little church. The City Lunatic Asylum is in this parish. The Wensum is here crossed by a bridge as at Drayton, which is outside the limits of the city, and has the remnant of an ancient wayside cross. To the north of Norwich lie the villages of Catton and Sprowston. The churches of both are full of interest. Churches for New Catton and New Sprowston have been built, and a temporary church, to meet the needs of the growing population, dedicated to St. Luke, has been opened on the Aylsham Road. The splendid Golf Links are in this parish.

The immediate outskirts of the city are alone here mentioned. The neighbourhood abounds in delightful walks and rides to picturesque villages and interesting country towns, but to describe all these would be to outstep the necessary limits of this little guide, and

Guide to Norwich

we can only draw the reader's attention to the following:—

BRUNDALL, six miles from Norwich, on the left bank of the Yare, noted for its scenery and bracing air, possesses a good inland golf course of nine holes, and is one of the best centres for fishing and yachting. The church contains a curious font, probably dating from the thirteenth century.

BLOFIELD, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Brundall station, has a new Court House. The fifteenth century church contains several monuments, including one of marble, with small kneeling figures, to a member of the Paston family, who was attached to the Court of Henry VIII. The octagonal stone font, a work of apparently early date, is adorned with sculptures, now much defaced.

SOME STATISTICS.

Population of Norwich, about 121,000. (Estimated population including added areas is 121,317).

Area of the City, 7,906 acres (including added areas).
100 miles of streets are maintained at public cost. (98 miles as a matter of fact).

Norwich is distant from London	-	108 miles	-	N.E. by N.
„ „ Lincoln	99	„	E.S.E.	
„ „ Cambridge	72	„	N.E. by E.	
„ „ Newmarket	49	„	N.E.	
„ „ Ipswich	43	„	N.	
„ „ Lynn Regis	42	„	E. by S.	
„ „ Lowestoft	25	„	W.N.W.	
„ „ Cromer	22	„	N.	
„ „ Yarmouth	19	„	W.	

Time Ball on Castle Battlements sounds at 10.0 A.M.
(commenced 10 August, 1900).



HOUSE OF BISHOP HALL.

TRAMWAY ROUTES,

And the names of some of the principal places of interest passed.

Route 1.—Newmarket Road.

ST. STEPHEN'S STREET, Victoria Station, Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Boileau Fountain, Newmarket Road Cricket and County Football Grounds, Eaton, Eaton Park (78 acres), recently acquired by the City. The village and river are just beyond the Terminus.

Route 2.—Unthank Road.

St. Peter Mancroft Church, Market Place, Guildhall, Norfolk and Norwich Library, Grand Opera House, Masonic Club, St. Giles' Church, Roman Catholic Church, Jenny Lind Hospital at Terminus.

Guide to Norwich

Route 3.—Earlham Road.

St. Peter Mancroft Church, Market Place, Guildhall, Norfolk and Norwich Library, Grand Opera House, Masonic Club, St. Giles' Church, Roman Catholic Church, Churches of St. Philip and St. Thomas, Church of England Training College, Recreation Ground, the Cemetery. The road beyond the Terminus leads to the pretty village of Earlham.

Route 4.—Mousehold Heath.

The Castle, Shirehall, Agricultural Hall, Royal Hotel, Post Office, Foundry Bridge, Thorpe Station, Riverside, Pull's Ferry, Lollards' Pit, St. Leonard's Priory, Bishop Bridge, Cow Tower, the Britannia Barracks, H.M. Prison, site of the chapel of St. William in the Wood, and the breezy hills and dells of the Heath.

Route 5.—Thorpe.

The Castle, Shirehall, Agricultural Hall, Royal Hotel, Post Office, Foundry Bridge, Thorpe Station, Rosary Cemetery, Old Manor House, views of River. It is a pleasant stroll to the old Village and Thorpe Gardens.

Route 6.—Magdalen Street.

The Castle, Shirehall, Agricultural Hall, Post Office, Royal Hotel, Tombland, Cathedral, St. George Tombland Church, Maid's Head Hotel, the Churches of St. Simon and St. Jude, St. Clement, and St. Saviour, the Blind Asylum and School, Magdalen Chapel, and Household, just beyond Terminus.

Route 7.—Dereham Road.

The Castle, Shirehall, Royal Hotel, St. Michael-at-Plea Church, St. Andrew's Hall, St. Andrew's Church, Free

Guide to Norwich

Library, Strangers' Hall, Churches of St. Gregory, St. Lawrence, St. Margaret, St. Swithun, and St. Benedict; the Cemetery, Workhouse, and Plantation (Woodlands), a wooded retreat recently presented to the City by Mrs. Radford Pym.

Route 8.—Aylsham Road.

The Castle, Shirehall, Royal Hotel, St. Andrew's Hall, Free Library, St. Benedict's, Barn Road, M. & G.N.R. Jt. Station, Back River Boating, Corporation and Dolphin Bathing Places, St. Martin's, Gildencroft, St. Augustine's Schools: the turning by the Schools leads to Waterloo Park, a popular playground; temporary Church of St. Luke. Very fine views on this route; the road beyond leads to the pleasant village of St. Faith's—locally, "St. Fays."

Route 9.—Trowse.

The Castle, Shirehall, Agricultural Hall, Royal Hotel, Post Office, King Street, St. Peter Parmentergate Church, St. Julian's Church, the Old Music House, Church of St. Ethelred, the Boom Tower, Carrow Works, Carrow Abbey, Bracondale, Trowse Railway Station, Village over the bridge.

Route 10.—Lakenham.

St. Stephen's Street, Victoria Station, Queen's Road, City Road, St. Katharine's Plain, St. Mark's Church, Lakenham Cricket Ground. The descent beyond leads to Old Lakenham, and over the bridge there to Caister Camp.

Guide to Norwich

RAILWAYS.

Railway Facilities.

The Great Eastern Railway have two stations at Norwich, viz., Thorpe and Victoria, and this route from London and the Eastern Counties is the quickest and most direct.

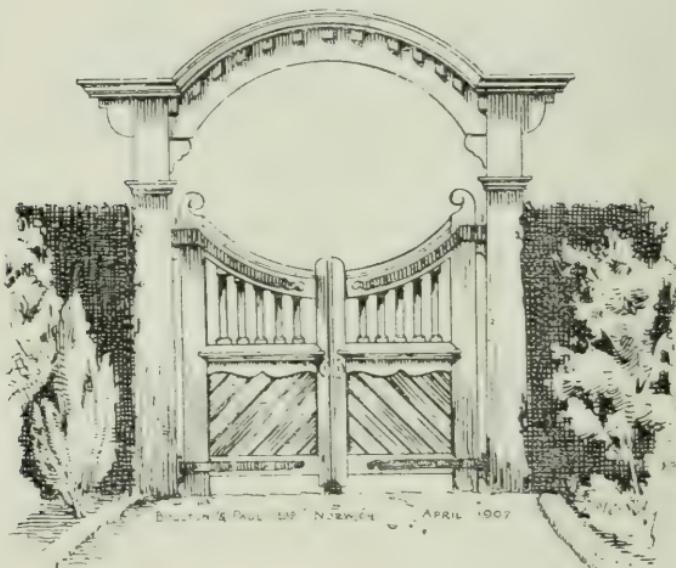
On leaving Liverpool Street, the London terminus, there is a choice of travelling either by the main line *via* the University town of Cambridge, thence through the Cathedral town of Ely, or by the alternative route *via* Colchester and Ipswich. An excellent service of fast trains is provided, the journey being accomplished in about two and a half hours. In addition a daily service of express trains is also run from and to St. Pancras, the route from that station being *via* Cambridge. The trains are composed of the most up-to-date stock, corridor carriages and restaurant car accommodation being provided on the principal up and down expresses.

In close proximity to Norwich are the popular East Coast holiday resorts of Cromer, Sheringham, Mundesley, Lowestoft, and Yarmouth, to which places the Great Eastern Railway have a convenient and fast service of trains with other facilities.

Royal Norwich Golf Club.

The Links of this Club are finely situated near Hellesdon Station, on the Midland and Great Northern Railway, five minutes' journey from Norwich. They consist of undulating stretches, with plenty of bunkers and every variety of hazards: there are few, if any, finer inland links in England.

A VISIT TO THE WORKS OF
MESSRS.
BOULTON & PAUL,
LIMITED,
NORWICH.



WOOD ENTRANCE GATE

AMONG the large manufacturing firms of the City whose names have become familiar to those residing many miles away, the well-known firm of Messrs. BOULTON & PAUL, LTD., must rank high in the list.

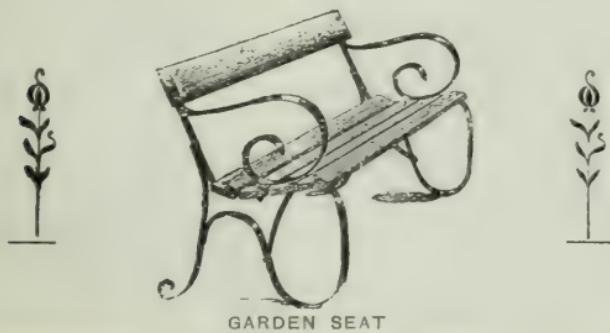
Not only are the wonderful contrivances in the form of conservatories, portable buildings, &c., to be found on all great estates throughout the Kingdom, but we believe it would be difficult to name any single country into which one or other of their various manufactured articles have not long since found an entry.

The firm has been commissioned several times by the Government of this as well as other great nations, to erect at very short notice all



OLD ENGLISH GARDEN CHAIR.

kinds of buildings. In connection with the recent terrible earthquake disaster in Jamaica, it is interesting to note that directly the English Government decided to give assistance in the form of housing accommodation, Messrs. Boulton & Paul, Ltd., were consulted by the War Office, with the result that within four weeks of the interview, two special trains left Norwich, containing several hundred tons of steelwork and joinery, consigned to the Admiralty at Bristol: and it is now quite a frequent occurrence for special trains to leave the Great Eastern Railway Thorpe Station, conveying with all speed the handsome portable and convenient buildings which are destined to be erected all over the globe.

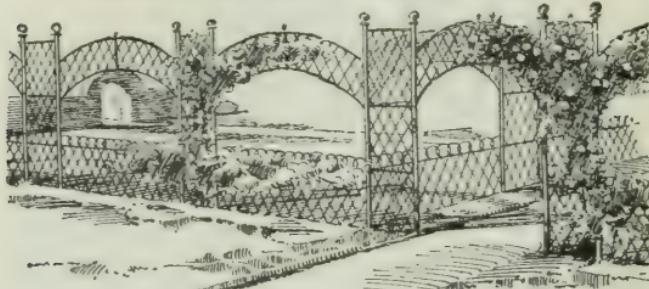


GARDEN SEAT

ROSE LANE WORKS, NORWICH.

MESSRS. BOULTON & PAUL, LTD.,

ORNAMENTAL IRON TRELLIS WORK



ARTISTIC ROSE SCREEN.

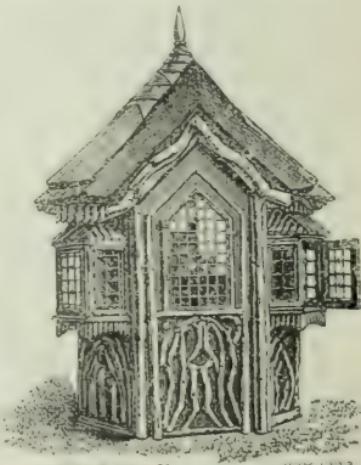
These are bustling times, and manufacturers find it economical of time and money to erect steel-framed buildings for their workshops and stores, in place of perhaps more ornate but costly brick buildings. Steel-framed buildings are the sign of a new era in building construction, and they have come to stay. In an incredibly short space of time, a pushing firm can now have their workshops extended, and yards covered in, and as every business man knows, time is money.

To meet this demand, Messrs. Boulton & Paul, Ltd., have a Constructional Engineering Works, equipped with the latest labour-saving appliances, enabling them to hold their own in the keen competition for this class of work.



BOULTON & PAUL LTD.

REVOLVING SHELTER OR TEA ROOM.



BOULTON & PAUL LTD.

JULY 1902.

RUSTIC OCTAGON SUMMER HOUSE

ROSE LANE WORKS, NORWICH.

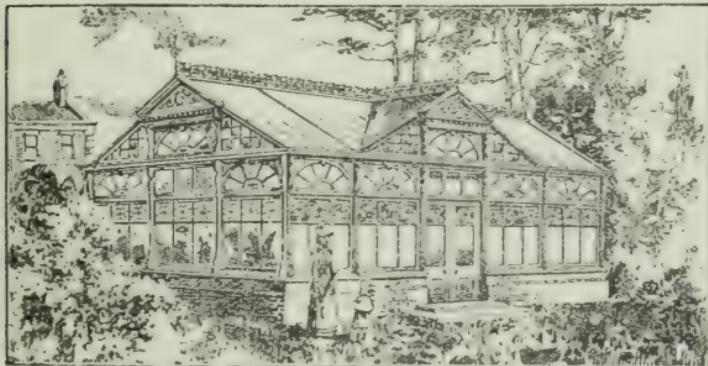
MESSRS. BOULTON & PAUL, LTD.,



BUNGALOW, DESIGNED SPECIALLY FOR EXPORT.

The visitors to their extensive works, may not only see the thousand and one ideas for the erection of ornamental conservatories, &c., but they may also observe steel buildings in course of construction for all parts of the world. Tea factories for India, railway stations and bridges for Africa, tapioca factories for the Straits Settlements, bungalows for the West Indies, besides numerous buildings for English manufacturers.

To show the many-sided nature of this gigantic concern, which it would be impossible to survey within the limits of this brief article,



CONSERVATORY.

ROSE LANE WORKS, NORWICH.

MESSRS. BOULTON & PAUL, LTD.,



16FT. UNSINKABLE STEEL MOTOR BOAT.

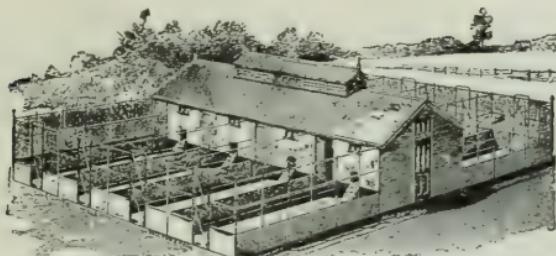
we may mention that anything from a garden chair or dog-kennel to a huge factory or country mansion can be turned out complete in a very short time, while one of the very latest achievements of this firm is the manufacture of steel motor-boats, which are becoming immensely popular. The first boat was built in seventeen days, and already several designs are out for a great variety of steel vessels, including cruisers and gun-boats.

Having given our readers a faint idea of the magnitude of this wonderfully enterprising business, it seems almost like a fairy tale to state that it is the outcome of a small retail hardware establishment founded by Mr. W. S. Boulton, in London Street, Norwich, in the early sixties, and within the last decade the progress of the firm has been nothing short of phenomenal.



RANGE OF HOUND KENNELS AND YARDS.

ROSE LANE WORKS, NORWICH.
206

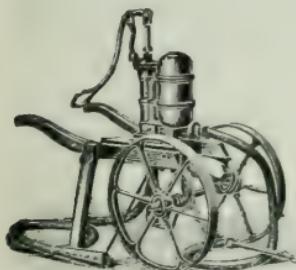


RANGE OF EIGHT POULTRY HOUSES.

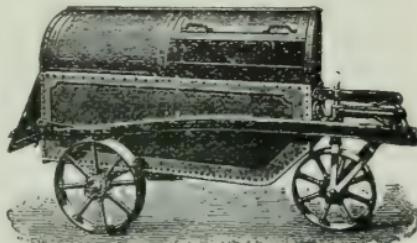
These rapid strides, which have made the name of Messrs. Boulton & Paul a household word throughout the land, have been made under the able guidance of Mr. J. J. Dawson Paul, J.P., D.L., the present Governing Director, and Mr. Henry Fiske, the Managing Director.

Nearly twenty years ago, Mr. Dawson Paul filled the office of Sheriff of Norwich, while in the year 1900 he responded to the call of the City and accepted the position of Mayor.

We are privileged, through the kind courtesy of Messrs. Boulton & Paul, to extract a few of the thousands of illustrations comprising their various catalogues, and we have no doubt but what many of our readers will have a desire to become more intimately acquainted with some of the specialities of Rose Lane Works. The numerous handsome Catalogues may be obtained post free on application.



FORCE PUMP ON WHEELS.



REFUSE CART.

ROSE LANE WORKS, NORWICH.



View of Norwich Establishment,
Todhouse & Co., 5, Queen Street.

The . . .

Norfolk Jacket.

TODHOUSE & Co.,

Sporting Tailors and Breeches Makers,

5, Queen Street, NORWICH.

And at 23, SACKVILLE STREET, LONDON, W.



The Best Coat

for GOLFING,
SHOOTING,
FISHING,
RIDING,
DRIVING,
WALKING.



The Ideal Coat

for the
TOURIST
and also for the
COUNTRY
GENTLEMAN.



THE system of construction of the Original Norfolk Jacket gives perfect freedom, without the addition of unsightly bands, expanding pleats, or elastic backs, which are unnecessary in a well cut coat. The fact that this coat has held its own for over 50 years, with the sales increasing every year, is the highest testimony that can be bestowed on any garment. The Norfolk Jacket with a plain skirt is also the most suitable sporting costume for Ladies.

Pattern Jackets can be seen at

5, Queen Street, Norwich, and 23, Sackville Street, London, W.

TODHOUSE & CO.

Ladies or Gentlemen interested in Sporting Garments, visiting Norwich, will do well to call at the address of the firm mentioned on the previous page, and inspect for themselves models of the original Norfolk Jacket. The assistants will always be pleased to explain its advantages, and show the large range of materials used for these garments in real Harris, Shetland, and Irish Homespuns, and in no case will enquirers be pressed to buy.

A visit to this establishment will be well repaid, as it is one of the finest Tailoring Houses in the Kingdom, and can boast of one of the largest connections.

Established as far back as 1828 by the grandfather of the present proprietor, in course of time it outgrew the limit of the old premises, and in 1886, Mr. Walter Todd, father of the present proprietor, built the handsome and convenient building which appears on page 208.

Although this business house is situated in a quiet street (Queen Street being between London Street and the Cathedral Close) of a provincial city, it can boast of a connection which touches most parts of the world, and the Norfolk Jackets and other garments made by them are to be met under Indian Suns, amidst Canadian Snows, by the Swamps of the White Man's Grave, on the Rand, walking the streets of New York and Chicago, shooting Wild Fowl in New Zealand, bearing the heat and dust of an Australian

5, Queen Street, NORWICH, and
23, Sackville Street, LONDON, W.



TODHOUSE & CO.

Summer. Many of the best dressed men in town will be found to be wearing Frock and Dress Coats made by this firm.

The interior of the handsome building, as shown on page 213 is thoroughly up-to-date, with healthy and convenient workshops in the rear, and the work turned out is as good and as modern as the building in which it is done.

Motoring is catered for in all its needs, from a White Cap Cover, or a pair of Goggles, to a Fur-lined Coat, and a complete suit of the smartest Livery that any lady or gentleman could wish a driver to wear.

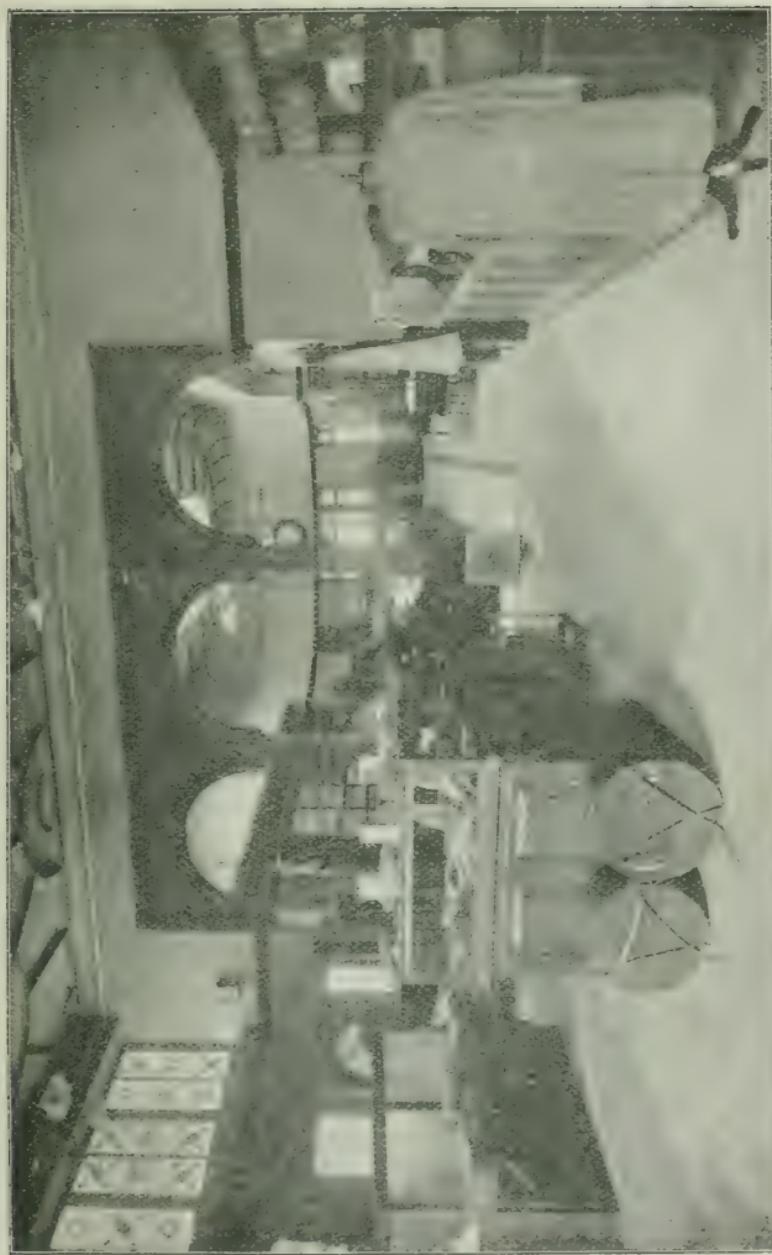
Ladies' tailoring is also executed in a special department, and not only Riding Habits and Shooting Costumes are made, but also smart Walking Gowns are turned out in true West End style.

Having a London Office at 23, Sackville Street, is a great convenience, as orders received there can be telephoned to Norwich in a few minutes, and the House has the advantage of being in constant touch with the Metropolis.

In this way Messrs. Todhouse & Co., are building up a large London connection, which promises to become much more extensive as time goes on, and we can only hope that they will make even greater progress in the future than they have made during the last 70 years.

Since the foregoing pages were prepared, Messrs. Todhouse & Co. have developed a new department, particulars of which appear on page 231.

5, Queen Street, NORWICH, and
23, Sackville Street, LONDON, W.



Interior View of Showrooms, Todhouse & Co., 5, Queen Street, Norwich.

MR. CHARLES LARKING, ORFORD PLACE.



THE Official Corporation Guide to Norwich would certainly be incomplete without some mention of its successful City Auditor, who has, at the same time, had the honour of being a member of the Board of Management of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital for several years. We have pleasure in giving an illustration of the charming exterior of his new offices in Orford Place, and it is but faint praise to say that it forms an architectural gem in the thoroughfare in which it stands, and a drawing was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1903.

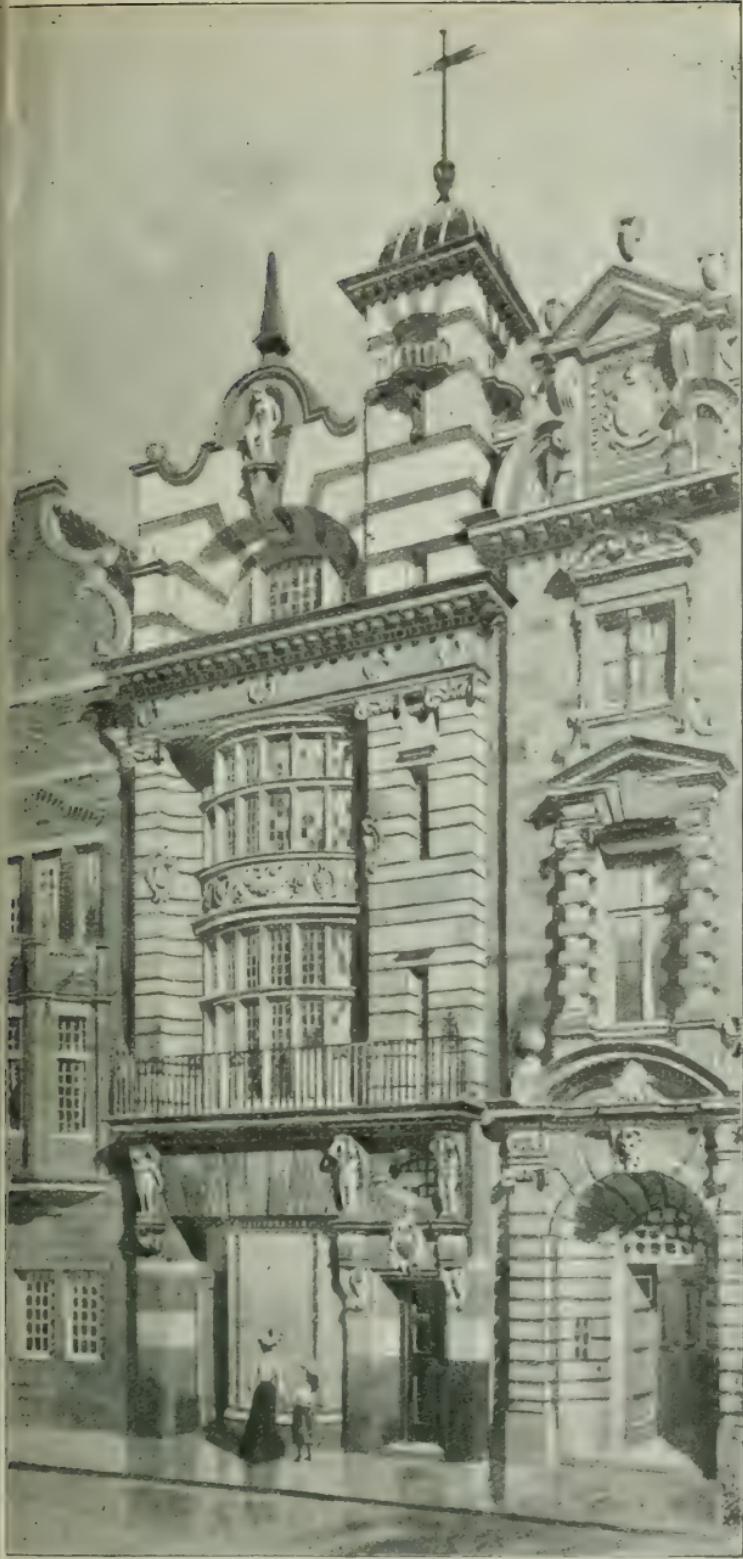
Mr. Charles Larking's business career has been wonderfully successful. Commencing in Maidstone in 1870, he went to London in 1873, entering the employ of Messrs. Carliles, Pittman & Co., Wholesale Drapers; and later on transferring his services to Messrs. Baggallays & Spence, of Love Lane, E.C.; he was induced in February, 1886, to accept an appointment as chief clerk to Messrs. Bunting & Co., of this city, and this was the time he first took up his residence in Norwich.

In November, 1888, seeing an opening which offered itself for development in the particular line of business to which his abilities especially befitted him, he decided to embark on a venture of his own; and he started an office in a single room in White Lion Street.

The business increased, and he removed to more extensive offices in Brigg Street, which prepared the way for the present palatial building in Orford Place, which was specially built for Mr. Larking in 1903.

From the single room in White Lion Street to the magnificent erection in Orford Place, within the span of sixteen years, is a record of which Mr. Larking may be justly proud; besides which he has now branch offices at Lowestoft and Maidstone.

His present position marks a growth of business which must be distinctly gratifying to one who, from very modest beginnings, has attained to a position of no small importance in the local commercial world.



Commercial
Chambers,
Orford Place.

Mr. Charles
Larking's
Norwich Offices.

Over 60 Years' Successful Trading in the City of Norwich

THIS heading may be appropriately used in connection with the commercial enterprises of

Messrs. TREVOR, PAGE & CO.,

for it was in 1842 that the late Mr. Henry Trevor commenced business in Exchange Street.

He was afterwards joined by Mr. John J. G. Page, who is still the Senior Partner and who continues to take an active interest in the ever-growing concern. The business is many-sided ; there is a large number of departments, and the extensive furniture showrooms testify to the progressive spirit of the firm in a most unmistakable manner.

As Cabinet-makers, Upholsterers, Bedding Manufacturers, Removal and Storage Contractors, Painters and Decorators, Contractors for Marquees, Ball Rooms, &c., Messrs. Trevor, Page & Co. take a leading position amongst the commercial establishments of historic Norwich.

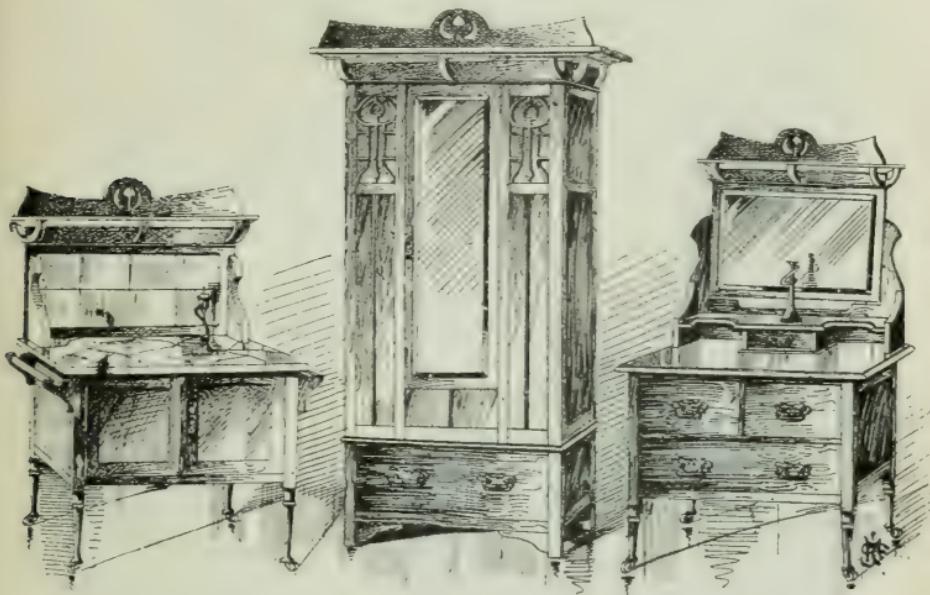
The Showrooms are in Exchange Street ; the upholstery and cabinet-making works, fitted with the latest machinery and the most up-to-date appliances, are in Calvert Street ; and the warehouses for the accommodation of a large stock of marquees, temporary ball rooms, and general decorative materials, are in St. George Street.

Additional premises have lately been taken at

33, EXCHANGE STREET

(directly opposite the Principal Establishment), as Showrooms for the display of furniture, bedsteads, bedding, &c., of sound reliable make, at low prices.

Messrs. TREVOR, PAGE & CO. have long been celebrated for the sound quality and artistic feeling of their high-class furnishings, and they now bring to bear also on the lower-priced goods the same principles which have been so successfully applied to those of a more expensive character. Any requirement for the complete furnishing of the home can be selected from the large stock which is always on hand, and everything new and up-to-date is promptly on show.



**EXAMPLE OF VALUE. FUMED OAK BEDROOM SUITE,
THE "OAKHURST." £5 15s. OD.**

Messrs. Trevor, Page & Co. have carried out the entire furnishing of several of the large East Coast Hotels, and many of the County Halls in Norfolk and Suffolk testify to their taste and ability in decoration and furniture. At the same time the more modest requirements of the smaller home receive equal attention, and whether the order be for cottage or mansion one may rest assured of getting the "best value in the trade."

The Telephone Number is **238** Norwich.

E. A. BENNETT,

**BUSINESS
ENTER-
PRISE.**



THESE words fittingly introduce us to one of the largest commercial enterprises in the City of Norwich —the many-sided business controlled by

**Mr. E. A.
BENNETT,**

Wholesale Corn, Hay, and Potato Merchant, whose Head Offices are situated at

**32 & 33,
CATTLE
MARKET.**

His untiring energy, wonderful perseverance, and excellent business capacity, has naturally enabled him to make immense strides in a comparatively short time.

In 1901, Mr. Bennett commenced business in his native town, Downham Market; a year later removing to Wymondham, and in 1904 to Norwich, the capital of East Anglia. Having purchased convenient and commodious premises in the Cattle Market, he has made these his permanent headquarters.

32 AND 33, CATTLE MARKET, NORWICH.

E. A. BENNETT,

It is interesting to note the unique situation of these premises. Being in the Cattle Market, his clients can find him on any market day without the slightest difficulty—and apparently, with the same object in view, the Eastern Counties Farmers' Co-operative Association secured the upper rooms from Mr. Bennett for their own City Offices.

It should here be mentioned that Mr. Bennett and his representatives attend the principal buying markets in the district, giving special attention to those at Norwich, Lynn, Yarmouth, Fakenham, and Bury St. Edmund's, and are also to be seen every Monday and Friday in the Subscription Room at the New Corn Exchange, London. He also enjoys the privilege of being the only Norwich reporter to the "London Corn Circular."

CORN.

It might truly be said that what Mr. Bennett does not know about corn is not worth knowing. From his earliest boyhood days he has been accumulating knowledge in this particular business. "From field to everywhere" could be adopted as his motto—for whilst he buys only direct from the East Anglian farmers, his selling operations are not limited to any confined area, as he deals with local corn merchants in all parts of the country, a large business being conducted through the medium of the post. As the visitor to Norwich will have already perceived, this city is the centre of the greatest corn-growing district in the kingdom, and in consequence Mr. Bennett is able to buy the best qualities and



32 AND 33, CATTLE MARKET, NORWICH.

E. A. BENNETT,



growths under the most favourable circumstances.



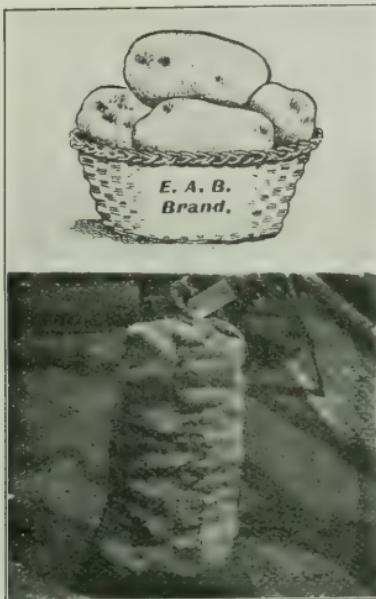
OATS & BEANS.

The illustration on the preceding page reminds us that Mr. Bennett's shipping ports are at Lynn and Yarmouth, and in this connection we may mention that during the last two or three years he has shipped several cargoes of home-grown beans from these ports to the Continent, the West Coast of Scotland, and the North of England. With regard to Scotland, the beans are at once ground and used for cattle food, and are, therefore, only acceptable in perfect condition, whilst on the Continent "soft" will pass, as there they undergo a process of drying previous to being ground; the meal is used for mixing with flour, and the husks only for cattle.

HAY AND STRAW.

This trade is done in all its branches; all different kinds of FODDER being dealt with.

Owing to the necessity of Hay and Straw to the thousands of horsekeepers up and down the land, and the constant changes in price, Mr. Bennett's customers are certainly placed in an enviable position, being always able to rely upon a constant and satisfactory supply at the lowest market prices.

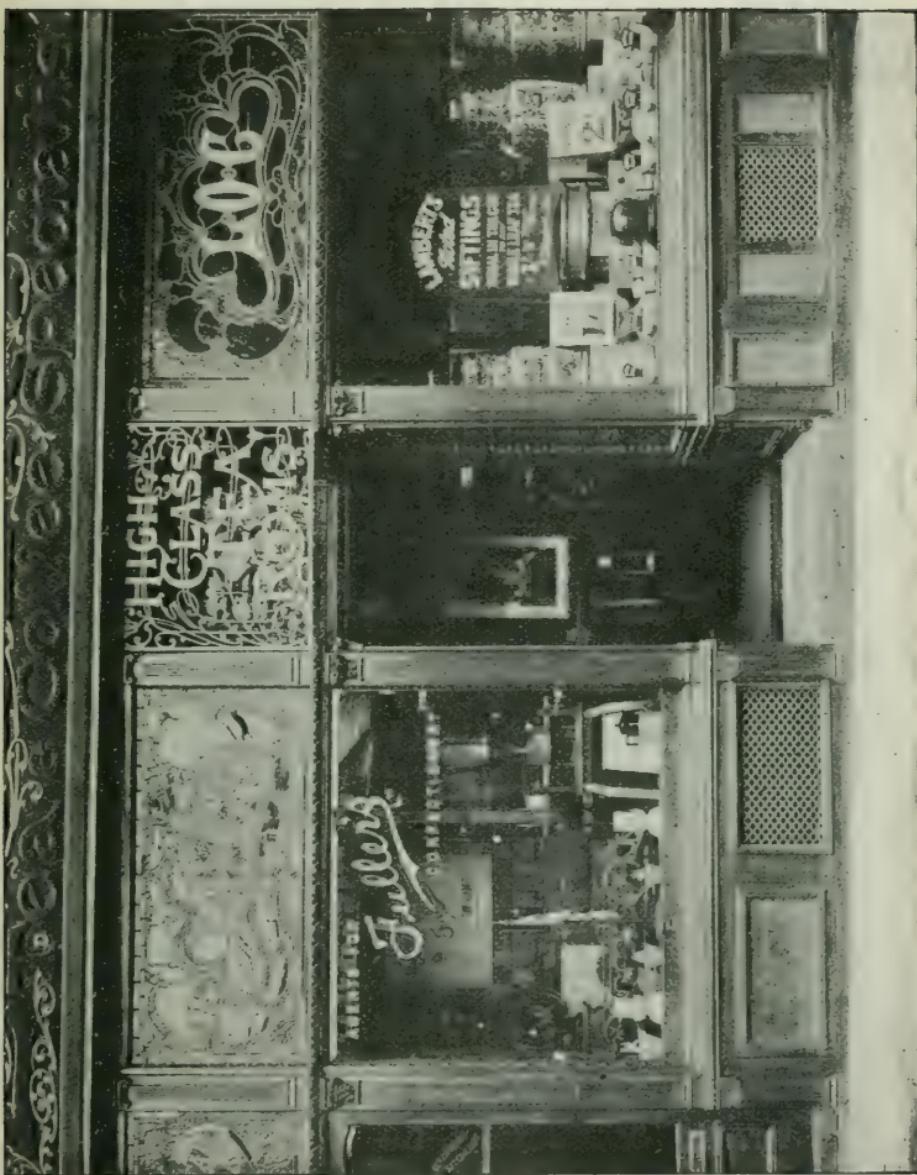


POTATOES.

During the last season Mr. Bennett added this new branch to his business. Being in continual touch with all parts of the country, it is an easy matter for this merchant to bring into the City of Norwich choicest potatoes, and to supply the numerous householders, direct from the field, with the celebrated "E. A. B." brand, which have already become the leading favourite amongst all classes. On the principle of "try before you buy," Mr. Bennett makes a speciality of sending a free *sample box* to any Hotel, Restaurant, or private resident.

Messrs. F. Lambert & Son, Ltd.,
TEA MERCHANTS,
NORWICH.

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NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

WE have pleasure in giving an illustration on the opposite page of the magnificent new Head Offices of the Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association in St. Giles' Street.

With one exception the "NORWICH AND LONDON" is the oldest general Accident Insurance Company in the world, having been established in 1856. It was founded by Sir (then Mr.) Charles Rackham Gilman, who retired from the Management in December, 1903, and his son, Mr. C. S. Gilman (who had been Assistant-Secretary from 1886 to 1895, when he was made Secretary), was appointed Manager and Secretary. Sir Charles now occupies a position upon the Directorate. In 1902 Mr. F. M. Mahon, Barrister-at-Law, was appointed Assistant-Secretary.

The Subscribed Capital is £200,000, one half of which is paid up. Its Annual Premium Income approaches £300,000, and it has paid nearly £2,000,000 in Claims, whilst the Assets in hand amount to about £500,000. The Association has always lived up to a high ideal ; it has dealt not only justly but generously with the public, and its administration both internal and external has been a model of excellence.

Its business comprises Accident Insurance in all its phases, Workmen's Compensation, Employers' Liability, Motor Car, Third Party Indemnity, Plate Glass, Fidelity Guarantee, Burglary and Hailstorm Insurance. The very serious obligations imposed by the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, render it imperative that Employers seeking protection by Insurance should select an Office with an unmistakably strong financial position, and in this respect the "Norwich and London" is unequalled.

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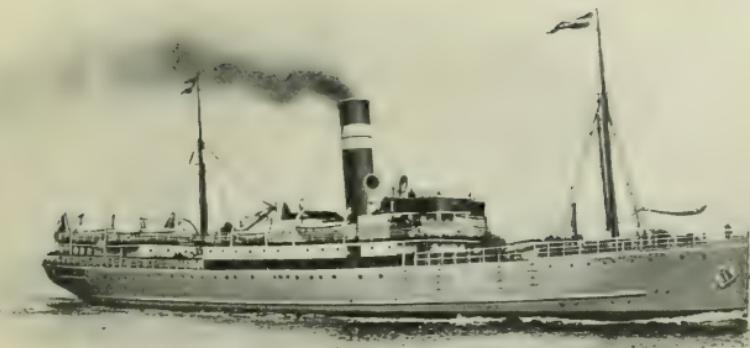
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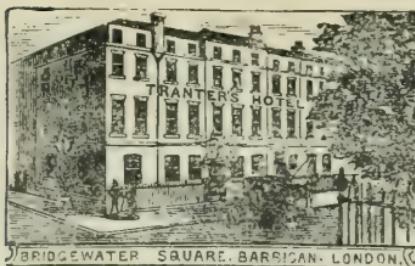
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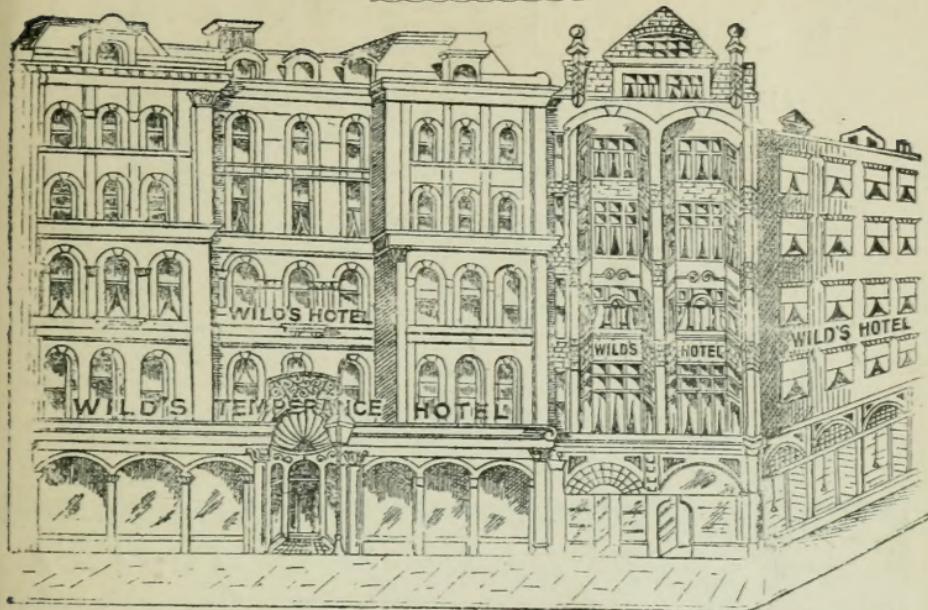
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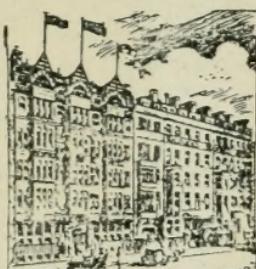
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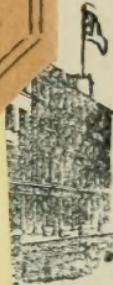
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